FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE

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["International Observers Roundtable" with Igor Belyayev, Vadim Nekrasov and Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] [Kaverznev] Good day, comrades. The events of the past week bear the stamp of the sharpened confrontation between the world's peace-loving forces and various reactionary circles who are up in arms against detente. This exacerbation did not just begin. You must recall that it was deepened by the spring session of the NATO Council. The session adopted a 15-year program, perilous to mankind, for a substantial quantitative and qualitative arms buildup. The imperialist West has conducted a number of political and diplomatic actions in conjunction with this program. Among the recent actions I would include the new attempts, mediated by the United States, to divert the world from a genuine solution of the Near East problem and to spread NATO's neocolonialist activities over an extensive area of Africa and the escalation of the rapprochement between NATO and China, which is being encouraged by the Pentagon. The fierce outburst in the West of the notorious campaign over an alleged infringement of human rights in the socialist countries is in the same vein. Fanatical and primitive, but enjoying influence in the West, the anticommunists are again reiterating that because we do not allow them to interfere in our internal affairs, detente ought to be stopped and the talks and cooperation with the USSR and other socialist states should be broken off. Among the very latest actions by the West one ought to mention the visit to the FRG by U.S. President Carter and the meeting in Bonn of the leaders of the four leading states of Western Europe as well as the United States, Canada and Japan, which began today.

Well, first of all, concerning the position of the Soviet Union and its actions in this situation, our country is full of undeviating determination to protect and multiply the positive achievements in the struggle for detente. Our country is determined to achieve a fundamental breakthrough in curbing the arms race and to recall what was said by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Minsk--that the vital interests of the working people of all countries demands that all the good that has been done in recent years must be preserved and that further progress be made toward a really lasting peace for all peoples. In Moscow last Tuesday, when 250 representatives of 80 states gathered for a session of the World Peace Council, Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, reaffirmed on behalf of our country that we will not be a participant in a plot against detente.

Vance-Gromyko Talks

And so, Vadim Nikolayevich, can you tell us about the results of the latest talks between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Cyrus Vance, the U.S. Secretary of State?

[Nekrasov] Well, first of all, it seems one should dwell on the wording of the official communique and statement which was published simultaneously by the Soviet and American sides, which said that the exchange of views in Geneva had been useful and that it provides a basis for further narrowing the gap in the positions on the unresolved issues. I should like to recall a formula used by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, our minister of foreign affairs, at the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, where he said: If one lets time slip by, then in some areas, including the most important ones, one may lose the opportunity of concluding the appropriate agreements. He was speaking of the disarmament problem in general. Here the question arises of what stage has been reached and what is the status of the SALT talks.

The question of losing control over the arms race is not a fortuitous one, since only a few days before the Geneva talks, reports appeared in the American press that the U.S. intended to bring up an additional matter for discussion. The American side expressed the intention of including within the range of the talks the question of MX mobile strategic missiles and the possibility, if and when they are created, of changing some positions of strategic missiles. To some extent the reports in the American press about a new qualitative improvement in strategic nuclear weaponry is connected with the real substance of the talks, or it is a tactical move intended, as the American press claims, to leave this matter unresolved until after fall congressional elections.

Frequently in America reference is made, by quite highly responsible circles, to the fact that if hasty decisions are made on these issues, then the American public will not accept the accord. In this connection I would simply like to mention one fact, namely, a public opinion poll. I am referring to the latest New York TIMES/CBS TV poll in which a question on the desirability and expediency of the fastest possible agreement on the limitation of strategic armaments was answered affirmatively by 78 percent of those questioned. This is convincing confirmation of the views of the majority of Americans. The stability and maturity of this view is a rebuttal to the remarks about the possibility of difficulties which such an agreement would encounter in the United States.

As-Sadat Peace Efforts

[Kaverznev] Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat has just been on a visit to Europe. A week ago in Vienna he conferred with Shimon Peres, leader of the Israeli opposition, Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian chancellor, and Willy Brandt, chairman of the German Social Democratic Party, who also presides over the Socialist International. Then As-Sadat visited the Salzburg area, where he met with Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general. During this period the Egyptian president made many statements to the press. He spoke about a desire to make every effort to see that the 1973 war is the last armed conflict in the Near East, and at the same time, as I understand, avoided the only possible all-embracing solution of the problem. He regretted that he and Israeli Prime Minister Begin spoke different languages, and said he would like a resumption of the separate Egyptian-Israeli contacts. From all this it is honestly hard to see what As-Sadat is really trying to achieve and what developments one ought to expect in the Near East situation. What do you think about this, Igor Petrovich? You have studied the Near East problem for many years.

[Belyayev] It seems to me that the Egyptian president is attempting in every way to prove that his so-called peace initiative for a so-called general settlement is still alive, is continuing and may even produce some sort of positive results. Why did As-Sadat meet with Peres in Vienna? Shimon Peres is not the head of the Israeli Government. Shimon Peres does not represent any official Israeli circles. But suddenly there is a meeting, prepared loudly and with extensive publicity.

Well, As-Sadat wants to start parallel talks. He is not succeeding with Begin and the Israeli Government has taken a most negative position on the Egyptian plan for peace in Near East, but at least he is succeeding with Shimon Peres. Incidentally, before his meeting with As-Sadat, Shimon Peres stated that Israel is ready to leave territories. All sides, including Israel, are entitled to reliable and recognized borders. By this statement he predetermined the nature of his so-called concessions to Egypt and his talks with As-Sadat, and concentrated on formulas which are very elastic indeed. But what is actually being discussed? Indeed, the borders of Israel are defined in the UN decisions. Other borders do not yet exist. It follows that Shimon Peres wants to hold talks on some borders for Israel.

As for the Sinai Peninsula, Shimon Peres says that Sinai is Egyptian territory and Israel will leave it. But as far as the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip are concerned, as far as I can see, these declarations are very vague and indeterminate. Shimon Peres simply hopes to use the talks with As-Sadat to gain greater personal popularity in Western Europe and the United States, and, as he says, the Begin government will fall. There is no future for its policy. Peres will become prime minister. Ultimately I think that is the meaning both of Shimon Peres' trip to Vienna and of his talks with As-Sadat.

As for As-Sadat's talks with Bruno Kreisky and Brandt, who now heads the Socialist International, the design is much more extensive and, I would say, even serious in its way.

Here before me is the statement by Kreisky and Brandt. It consists of four points which generally indicate the aspiration of those who signed this statement for peace in the Near East. The first point says that peace between Israel and the Arab states may be obtained only through serious and persistent talks: Nobody would disagree with that. Indeed, talks are necessary, but all interested sides should take part in them. Nobody has given As-Sadat a mandate to hold talks on behalf of all states confronted by Israel, on behalf of Syria, or Jordan, or Lebanon, which has become the object of direct Israeli aggression. Of course, such a statement by leading figures of Western European socialist parties may be supported by all, but it also seems that this statement is too general.

As for their appeal to Egypt and Israel to continue talks, interrupted in January 1978, and to support As-Sadat's initiative until a peace settlement is concluded and signed, here a question is relevant: A peace settlement between whom and when? Between Egypt and Israel: The West European, American and Israeli press continually write that Begin is ready to sign a separate treaty between Israel and Egypt. If we are talking about a peace treaty between Israel and all the Arab confrontation states, then their corresponding conditions must be met to make such talks possible, but such talks are still a long ways off.

As for the other points of Brandt's and Kreisky's statement, all these points are in one way or another linked with Resolutions 242 and 338 of the UN Security Council. True, it does mention the necessity of solving the Palestinian problem, but just to mention the Palestinian problem and the desire to solve it is not enough: It is important, in the final analysis, to stress who would represent the Arab people of Palestine. When the Soviet Union talks about the Arab people of Palestine it is talking about the Palestine Liberation Organization. But there is no mention of the Palestine Liberation Organization. This is further evidence that the prerequisites for those very talks which are necessary for a truly overall political settlement in the Near East have still not been created, and As-Sadat's initiative does not serve the creation of these prerequisites. He is personally concerned only for progress in the solution of national problem number one for the people of Egypt, the problem of peace. But this is not a solution of the problem, and this is, of course, not a solution of all the very complicated problems of a Near East settlement.

Beginning tomorrow in London there will be a meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of Egypt and Israel, chaired by Secretary of State Vance. Is there a chance of success for the talks in London and for As-Sadat's peace initiative itself, which amounts to separate talks with Israel behind the back of the Arab peoples? I think not. As for the Soviet Union's position, it is commonly known: Israel should leave all occupied Arab territories; the Arab people of Palestine should be given the right to determine their own fate, including the creation of an independent Arab Palestinian state, as is envisioned, incidentally, in the UN General Assembly decision of 29 November 1947.

The Soviet Union firmly and consistently favors peace and security for all countries and peoples in the Near East, and is prepared to take part in any international guarantees that might create such conditions in this very hot and explosive region.

Albanian-PRC Feud

[Kaverznev] Turning to Europe, particular attention has been drawn this week to Albania. The reason for this was China's decision to cease all aid and credits to Albania and to recall all the Chinese specialists working in that country. This was how Peking unilaterally and crudely ended its relations with this small European country which for many years it had assured of its sincere love and friendship. This story goes back to the beginning of the 1960's, when Mao Tse-tung set the Chinese Communist Party against the world communist movement and China, by its own actions, found itself isolated. Albania, with its own particular deformation in party and state leadership, proved to be the only European socialist state to trust Peking. China fully exploited this situation. It was not just that Tirana was flooded with Chinese, who thus had the opportunity of observing European affairs at close hand. Albania became a base for the European dissemination of slanderous Mao Tse-tung propaganda against the socialist countries. Maoist groups in the West received help from this base. In payment for its services, Peking gave Albania some assistance in the development of its economy. True, this help was one-sided and mostly military, and it was clearly not enough to enable this small mountainous country, the most isolated in Europe, with an extremely backward economy, to be considered even average in its development. Albania received the first check from China in this game when Peking began to flirt with the West. Tirana was shocked by the inconsistency of its ally, which had proclaimed itself the bulwark of the anti-imperialist struggle, but in Tirana they (?willingly) kept quiet. Soon, however, it became clear that Peking's action toward Albania was not even a check: In the game which it had begun, Peking regarded Albania only as a pawn of no particular value. When it realized this a year ago, Albania openly rejected Mao Tse-tung's three worlds theory, into which Teng Hsiao-ping tried to breathe new life after the death of the Chinese Helmsman. This theory, as is known, was thought up to justify China's alliance with other states, including imperialist ones. This alliance is directed against the so-called superpowers, one of which, the Soviet Union, China considers its number one enemy.

At first Peking pretended that it could not hear the Albanian criticism, but I must say that even then, a year ago, China quietly began to apply economic sanctions against Albania. Knowing very well that the Albanian 5-year plans were essentially dependent on Chinese aid, Peking fulfilled only one quarter of its obligations in 1976-1977. The culminatory date in this dramatic story was 24 June of this year, when Albania firmly sided with Vietnam in its conflict with China. The Tirana daily ZERI I POPULLIT said on that day: We defend the rights of the Vietnamese people and the principle which says that each country determines its own fate without interference from outside. And further: Anyone who believes that he can impose his point of view through pressure or blackmail may be sure that the Vietnamese people will never agree to this, and no other country will approve this. Well, Peking understood what this implied. A commentary by the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY says that the Chinese Government and its leaders, in their great power arrogance, are violating the agreements officially concluded between the two countries. They are flouting the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism. The cessation of all types of aid and the recall of specialists in Albania, the commentary says, unmasks the hypocrisy of the Chinese leaders toward Albania and the selfish nature of that aid. The leadership of China is making its economic cooperation with our country conditional upon Albania's submission to its anti-Marxist policy.

[Kaverznev] I want to clearly stipulate that the Albanian statement I have mentioned must not be regarded as an admission by the Albanian leadership of the erroneous nature of its position with regard to the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states. No, the Albanian press still contains enough hostile attacks against us, and today we can only talk of the very difficult position the Albanian people have found themselves in and of the unprincipled perfidy of Peking--which, with its hegemonistic ambitions, has become very close with imperialism.

Bonn Economic Summit

But now on the affairs of the major imperialist states, whose leaders today began to confer in Bonn, here is Vadim Nikolayevich.

[Nekrasov] Most of all it must be noted that this is the fourth such meeting in the last 4 years. These meetings have become a new permanent sign, or permanent landmark, in international relations. Seven major capitalist powers are taking part: the three whales--if one may put it that way--in terms of economic weight--the United States, the FRG and Japan--and four countries that are lagging behind them somewhat economically--Great Britain, France, Italy and Canada.

What characterizes the present meeting? The attempt by the West Europeans to organize some kind of united front with regard to the United States and the other powerful participant in these talks from across the ocean--Japan.

The meeting of Common Market countries in Bremen, held 10 days before the opening of the Bonn meeting, was evidence of such an attempt. The main issue in Bremen was the question of the creation of what they called the European monetary system, or as it has now been called, the zone of European currency stability.

As a result of the crises in the U.S. economy, the U.S. deficit now equals an estimated $27.5 billion a year. At the same time, the FRG is in the black--by nearly $2.5 billion--and Japan's positive balance amounts to $10 billion.

As a result, the dollar falls in price compared with other currencies. However, what is typical of the situation is that U.S. imperialism, helped by its overall dominate position in the capitalist economy, is trying to use this weakness to its own advantage. Up to now, 73 percent of all capitalist commercial operations have been carried out in dollars. The United States allows the dollar to fall against the currencies of other countries. The depreciation of the dollar thus makes U.S. goods cheaper in the West European and Japanese markets and simultaneously leads to an increase in the price of imports from these countries when they reach the United States. In other words, through the fall in the dollar, U.S. state-monopoly capitalism is trying to gain advantages in the competitive struggle with its own partner-allies. And right now its West European partners are rejecting this tactic, this policy of U.S. capital. They would like to break away from their dependence on the dollar, which they have had throughout the entire postwar period, since, firstly, they have suffered direct losses because of this, and, secondly, because they fear more and more than the chaos being created by such a policy would make their own economic troubles even worse.

The magazine LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE put it fairly accurately last month when it said that a storm is brewing which may sweep away the West's international monetary system and give another jolt to the crisis. The fear that these U.S. machinations with the dollar will lead to crises is causing them to hurriedly set up their own kind of united front.

What does it consist of? Well, the proposal made by FRG Chancellor Schmidt and French President Giscard d'Estaing after their meeting in Hamburg at the end of June--this was also discussed in Bremen--is to set up their own West European monetary fund. Each would contribute its own funds, which would correspondingly guarantee the fund and insure its independence from the dollar. At the same time they would come out in a united front in relation to the currencies of the other Western countries that had not joined it, and would not cooperate directly with them--that is, have trade relations with them. Such was the proposal. It caused irritation on the other side of the ocean, and the U.S. side at the Bonn talks of course intended to show who has the greater strength and influence in tackling such issues throughout the capitalist world.

But in order to close this subject factually, one has to note that the participants in the Bremen talks did not come to a final decision because the proposals submitted by France and West Germany met with an extremely cool, if not negative, response from both Britain and Italy. They are in a more difficult economic situation after the crisis, and that is why they fear that the creation of such a fund would put them--well, if not more dependent--in a more complicated situation than their wealthier partners.

The question of its creation has been put off until December, and so the talks now going on in Bonn on these issues are hanging in mid-air. In other words, it's the same story as at the previous meetings--in London last year, and even before that. Important economic problems for capitalism are being discussed, and serious fears over the state of affairs are being voiced, but when it comes time to make decisions it seems they are unable to do so.

The deeper the crisis modern capitalism finds itself in, the more acute the differences in the long-run between the participants, all that results from the talks are communiques and statements with good intentions, but no firm decisions.

PDRY Situation

[Kaverznev] And now to the events in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula and the complex of problems in that region, Igor Petrovich.

[Belyayev] The situation in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula is now being used in the struggle against everything that is linked with the process of detente and the struggle against the danger of new military conflicts throughout the world. It is an attempt to very energetically attack the progressive trend in the development of the Arab states: There was an unsuccessful attempt to carry out a coup in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] and stifle the revolutionary progressive regime in Aden. And we are now witnessing how the enemies of the revolutionary regime in Aden are changing their methods; they are staking their main hopes on an economic blockade. [words indistinct] Saudi Arabia has cut off economic aid to the PDRY. In its time, it had granted quite liberal aid amounting to $200 million. In addition, the flow of oil that ran from Saudi Arabia to Aden--where the oil refinery, in effect, operated only because of these supplies--has been halted. Now there is even talk of a blockade of all food supplies in order to cause a burst of indignation among the PDRY people.

The next session of the Arab League Council meets on 7 September and a rather curious maneuver has been planned for it. In order to exclude the PDRY from the league, the unanimous agreement of all countries is needed. Neither Egypt nor Saudi Arabia or the other conservative regimes are able to muster it. It has now been decided to pass the decision on excluding the PDRY through a political committee--which, incidentally, runs counter to the Arab League Charter.

Attention is drawn by the statements in U.S. papers that say that Aden has almost a decisive significance for U.S. security, and that the United States should therefore assert itself in the southern part of the Arabian peninsula. In my opinion they will be unable to do so, because the PDRY people will succeed in upholding their progressive gains. The guarantee of this is the friendship linking the PDRY with the socialist states, particularly the Soviet Union, for as the heads of this small Arab state are now stressing, this friendship will continue to be strengthened and widened as will these relations and links.

PONOMAREV WPC SPEECH HITS U.S., WESTERN ARMS POLICIES

LD1411519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 78 pp 1, 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Lasting Peace--the Aspiration of All Peoples: WPC Presidium Session"]

[Text] A session of the WPC Presidium--the highest body of the most representative mass movement of peace supporters--began work in Moscow on 11 July. The session is being held on an extensive scale: Taking part are prominent public figures, parliamentary deputies, members of the leading bodies of various political parties, major scientists, cultural figures and representatives of national committees and movements from 80 countries.

The session will discuss topical problems in the struggle of the peace-loving public against the arms race and for disarmament and detente, the situation in the various "hot spots," and measures aimed at further increasing cooperation between all peace-loving forces.

Opening the session, WPC President R. Chandra expressed great satisfaction that the session is taking place in the Soviet Union, a country which devotes all its efforts to the cause of peace and building a new society. "Peace is the main concern of every Soviet person," the WPC president said. He stressed that attention and support from that great fighter for peace Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is a tremendous help for all peace-loving forces.

R. Chandra went on to note that the Presidium session has convened at a crucial moment, when the ruling circles of the United States and other NATO countries are trying to impose a new round in the arms race, to undermine the process of detente and to take the world back to the cold war. It is very important to oppose the intensified activity of the opponents of detente with increased activity by the forces of peace and with the mobilization of broad circles of the international public in mass actions for peace and for real progress in disarmament.

The WPC session offers a good opportunity not only to comprehensively analyze topical problems in the struggle against the arms race, but also to elaborate a program of practical actions, R. Chandra noted.

R. Chandra then called on B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to speak.

In his speech, B.N. Ponomarev conveyed to the WPC Presidium cordial, friendly greetings from the Soviet peace supporters. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, an outstanding fighter for peace and friendship among peoples, and a man whose name is linked with the most important steps toward eliminating the threat of war and insuring the security of peoples, has asked me, he said, to convey to you his greetings and wishes for successful, fruitful work.

B.N. Ponomarev went on to note that a positive change in international relations occurred in the early and middle seventies as a result of the struggle of the Soviet Union, other socialist community countries and all peace-loving states, and as a result of the active deeds of social movements. These relations have begun to be determined, in many respects, by the principles of peaceful coexistence and by the development and deepening of cooperation between states with different social systems. The danger of a new world war has receded and diminished to some extent. But it has still not been fully eliminated, the arms race is continuing, and its rate is even increasing.

Recent events show that representatives of various reactionary circles, to whom the positive changes in the international arena are not advantageous, have taken up arms against detente. This was revealed with particular clarity by the recent NATO Council session, which adopted a long-term program, for the next 15 years, providing for a substantial quantitative and qualitative arms buildup. The fact that this decision is already beginning to be implemented is dangerous for all mankind. Resources are already being allocated for actual projects for the modernization of various weapons systems. The North Atlantic bloc has begun work on the modification and extension of NATO's network of communications satellites and tracking stations. In terms of cost and scale this project is the biggest in NATO's entire history. The defense ministers of several West European countries have already demanded an increase in military budgets. Yet the scale of the arms race has, it would seem already reached every conceivable limit.

At the NATO Council session, U.S. ruling circles tried to subordinate the military bloc to their own global neocolonialist strategy and to make it a direct instrument in the struggle against the national liberation movement, especially in Africa. This refers to the intention of expanding NATO's activity to include an extensive area far beyond the limits indicated in the original treaty. The development of recent events, particularly the flagrant interference by several Western countries in Zaire's internal affairs, clearly reveals the aggressive essence of such actions.

The results of the NATO Council session demonstrated that an "escalation of rapprochement," if I may put it that way, is taking place in relations between NATO and China. The Pentagon is actively encouraging China's inclination toward the aggressive bloc. We, like many of you, view with great sorrow the degradation of that state's foreign policy. The PRC leaders preach the inevitability of a new world war and are actually sabotaging the cause of disarmament, forming a bloc with the most reactionary and militarist forces and trying to undermine detente.

Inasmuch as Peking sees the USSR and its peaceloving policy as the main obstacle to the implementation of its course, it has zealously started trying to create an anti-Soviet front. Now is the time to think seriously: Is it only the Soviet Union which is harmed by such plans and their implementation? For behind them lie hegemonist, chauvinist aims which are fraught with a great threat to many countries. This is also indicated by the PRC's policy toward heroic Vietnam and the Vietnamese people, who have just defended their land's freedom in bloody battles.

What is the Soviet Union's policy at this crucial time? The main feature is its inexorable determination to protect and augment everything positive that has been achieved in the struggle for detente and to achieve a fundamental swing toward curbing the arms race. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in Minsk: "The vital interests of the working people of all countries require that we not allow everything good that has been done in recent years to be erased and that we move toward a really lasting peace for all peoples." We do not want to be, and will not be accomplices in a conspiracy against detente.

The Soviet Union has recently proposed an integral set of constructive and realistic new initiatives toward curbing the arms race. These are the concrete proposals formulated in several speeches by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and in the document "On Practical Ways Toward Ending the Arms Race" that was submitted to the UN General Assembly special session that that received wide support at the session and among the world public.

The assembly has recently finished its work. It was an important step in the attempts to find a solution to the problem of ending the arms race. At the same time the debates at the session again showed the great obstacles raised against disarmament by its various opponents.

The socialist states recently put forward very substantial proposals at the Vienna talks on reducing arms and armed forces in central Europe, B.N. Ponomarev went on. Our proposals are contrary to some of the wishes of our Western partners but at the same time are based on the main principle that can insure real progress in the talks: the principle of equal security for all participants.

The USSR proposals are not based on an all-or-nothing demand, but are aimed at achieving reasonable agreements. They are not an ultimatum, but open up opportunities for discussion and the mutual adjustment of positions. Our position, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, is that there is not type of armament, above all no weapon of mass destruction, that the Soviet Union would not be prepared to limit, to ban on a mutual basis by agreement with other states, and eventually to remove from its arsenals.

The USSR's highest governing body, the Supreme Soviet, at the recent Moscow session, again confirmed with full force the Leninist foreign policy, a course aimed at consolidating detente and ending the arms race, which is reflected in the program of measures proposed to all states.

That is our answer to the challenge issued by the opponents of detente. Today, as always, the international policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state pursues this aim: to reliably defend the socialist fatherland, to protect the peaceful labor of Soviet people and the security of other peoples and, at the same time, to promote the creation of conditions that will expel the threat of war forever.

Foreign policy questions, including questions of disarmament, touch directly and immediately on the vital interests of all peoples. We are glad that public opinion if increasingly making itself felt as an influential international force. We are glad that its influence on the elaboration and implementation of the foreign policy of states and on the decisions of intergovernmental organizations is growing.

It is absolutely clear that an end to the arms race and disarmament will not come of their own accord. The forces of aggression, militarism and the military-industrial complex are still great. These sinister forces must be opposed by a mighty coalition of fighters for the cause of peace, democracy and progress--all whose aim is not annihilation and destruction but good and the happiness of peoples.

Life confirms that today people have far greater opportunities for influencing so-called big politics. These opportunities are growing as the principles of peaceful coexistence are asserted more completely. The main point is to use these opportunities as well as possible.

The experience of cooperation among peace-loving forces has facilitated the worldwide campaign of protest against the dangerous plans of the Pentagon and NATO, which the peoples have christened the campaign against neutron death. And it is largely due to the influence of mighty public demonstrations that not one NATO government has decided to say "yes" to the neutron bomb, and that the U.S. President postponed the final decision on the question of its production.

However, many facts indicate that this decision by the U.S. administration may turn out to be a maneuver to subdue the intensity of mass demonstrations and then introduce neutron weapons into NATO arsenals through the back door, if not the front. NATO's bosses are persistently striving to insure that this dangerous and inhuman type of weapon is produced in the United States and deployed in Europe. That is why we must not lessen our vigilance and must expand and increase the campaign against the neutron weapon.

A sinister alliance has now been established between the manufacturers of weapons and the manufacturers of lies. The product of the manufacturers of lies, their weapons, is already firing. The myth is being steadily introduced into the consciousness of people in the West that the Soviet Union wants to achieve military superiority and then lunge at the rest of the world, which is complacent, allegedly poorly armed and unconcerned.

This lie, which is repeated daily in thousands of versions, is the main propaganda method for pushing through new arms programs in capitalist countries. Yet officials in the United States and other NATO states frequently state openly that there is a balance in arms and forces between the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries on the one hand and the United States and NATO countries on the other. For instance, U.S. President Carter said recently: "Between us and the Soviet Union there is exceptional stability in strategic arms and in the correlation of conventional armed forces in Europe."

The point is that certain NATO circles reject the very principle of parity and the equal security of states, that has been enshrined in authoritative international documents. They have no desire to renounce the idea of their military supremacy, believing it to be the only acceptable basis for relations with other states.

Given these conditions there is much more justification for speaking not of the mythical "Soviet threat" but of the absolutely clear threats against the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries. In fact, take a very recent speech by the U.S. President. "We are a strong country," he said, "we are capable, in case of need, of withstanding even a strategic nuclear strike." Statements like this suggest the admissibility of nuclear war. Yet such an approach is contrary to the spirit of the well-known Soviet-American agreements on the foundations of mutual relations between them and on averting nuclear war. Remember that the second of these agreements clearly indicates that the sides will act in such a way as to "preclude the emergence of nuclear war....." "to restrain themselves from the threat of force or its application" and "to be guided by these considerations in formulating their foreign policy and in their international relations."

In this connection every person is faced with the legitimate question: Why does the United States need more and more new armaments? Why does it want this from its allies? Why does it not accept the proposals of the USSR and other socialist countries on really reducing the arsenals of instruments of death?

Let us take another concept--the notorious concept of the "two superpowers." It supporters equate imperialist policy and the policy of a socialist state striving to insure the security of all peoples and to strengthen peace. Such a concept practically removes responsibility from the United States and NATO for developing and inciting the arms race. In fact it is NATO and the United States which bear full responsibility for the arms race. The Soviet Union has always been forced to take the necessary countermeasures to insure the security of the Soviet people and their allies.

The Soviet position in international affairs is based on the premise that in our country there are no classes or social groups which profit from military production. War propaganda is banned by law in our country. We have no territorial claims against any state. Our plans, calculated to cover decades, are aimed at peaceful building in the name of the happiness and prosperity of people. This was again convincingly indicated by the July plenum of our party's Central Committee, which, in accordance with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report, adopted a long-term program for the nationwide struggle for the steady development of agriculture.

Many of the participants in the present forum have been to our country. They have been able to learn for themselves that the Soviet people are engaged in creative labor; all their designs and aspirations are aimed at creation, not destruction. Their representatives, in all corners of the earth, advocate peace and the consolidation of detente.

Recent years have been marked by notable activity by the movement of peace-loving forces. This is indicated by the results of the World Peace Congress and the Brussels assemblies, which laid the foundation for a new public movement for security and cooperation in Europe. This is indicated by many forums convened by trade union, women's youth and other organizations of various ideological orientations, scientific symposia and meeting between cultural figures from various countries.

Under these conditions the quest for improved cooperation based on the partners' equality and mutual respect is perfectly justified. Support for new forms of work engendered among the masses in individual countries and continents is also important.

There is no mission more urgent and noble than the unification of the most diverse forces in the struggle to deepen detente and halt the arms race. This is precisely the basis for the actions of the CPSU and other fraternal parties. Thus, for instance, the Berlin conference of Europern communist parties approved a constructive dialog with all progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces and parties and with mass democratic organizations.

We recognize the importance of the disarmament conference of the Socialist International that took place in Helsinki, and we consider the broadening of the dialog and cooperation between communists and social democrats, as well as with other political forces, to be important.

Today, as never before, the purposeful political activity of the peaople's masses depends to a tremendous degree on a correct understanding of the true meaning of world events. It is very important that the broadest masses know about the danger of war and know the source of this danger--the aggressive NATO bloc. The experience of the peace supporters' movement shows that the efforts of the peace-loving public are most effective when they are backed up by mass actions on both a national and an international scale, and the stronger this backup, the greater the degree to which their demands are taken into a consideration.

The WPC, B.N. Ponomarev said in conclusion, has considerable potential for promoting even more active participation by diverse groups and associations--trade union, women's youth, or religious organizations, parliamentarians, scientists and writers--in the movement of peace-loving forces. After all, the aims of this movements are in accord with the interests of everything.

At times, the activity of the peace supporters has, as they say, [illegible] routine periods. There are also periods when the struggle is particularly acute and particularly intensive. This is precisely such a period. It is important to make the broad people's masses aware of, and make them understand, the danger of war and the need to struggle against this danger.

The Soviet supporters of peace will continue to devote all their strength and energy to strengthen their unity with their fellow fighters from all countries in the common battle for peace, the battle for life.

'CLOUD OF DISAGREEMENTS' HANGS OVER BONN ECONOMIC SUMMIT

No Miracle Expected

LD1420507 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 14, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Stoklitskiy writes: These days, the Western press devotes much space to materials dealing with the summit economic conference of seven principal capitalist states which is to open in Bonn on July 16. The British DAILY TELEGRAPH, assessing the situation on the eve of the summit meeting, says that there is a cloud of disagreements over Bonn. The American Washington POST says that the efforts by the leaders of the big "seven" to resolve acute and complicated problems will hardly bring any positive results.

Is is not hard to see the reasons behind such pessimism expressed by the Western press. This is the fourth summit economic conference, and its agenda includes for the fourth time such problems as stabilisation of economic growth rates, measures to reduce inflation and unemployment, relations with the developing countries, the energy crisis and monetary upheavals. Inasmuch as the previous three meetings--in Rambouillet, Puerto Rico and London--failed to solve these problems, the question arises: What kind of centrifugal forces are pushing the captains of the "seven" to the conference table again?

There are several reasons for this. The most important of them is, perhaps, the inability of the bourgeois rulers of every one of the countries to deal alone with the consequences of what was the deepest and all-embracing crisis of 1974-1975. Indeed, the artificial measures to revitalise the economy taken by the principal Western countries, far from increasing economic growth rates or relieving unemployment, provoked a further growth of inflation. The mean annual growth rate in the West was 3.5 percent, the jobless figure 17.5 million and the inflation rate 8-10 percent in 1978.

Hence, the need for regular coordination of action by the Western countries on an international scale and the search for some miraculous "elixir" for the survival of bourgeois society.

This need grew more pressing because of the deterioration of the social and political situation in the West. "Unemployment, inflation, slowing down of growth rates," wrote LES ECHOES, the newspaper of French business circles, "create an unbearable situation economically, and if this situation continues, it may also become explosive politically." It is necessary to find at the meeting in Bonn some "antidote" in order to "cheer up" public opinion in the West, writes LE FIGARO.

The increased contradictions in the sphere of international economic relations are also one of the reasons which prompts the industrialised capitalist countries to try to work out a "joint action program." In this connection, mention should be made of protectionism in international trade, disorderly fluctuations of exchange rates, the growing desire of the developing countries for the establishment of a new international economic order on a just and democratic basis.

But any attempt by the leaders of the "seven" to go beyond general agreed declarations and to take concrete actions leads to sharp conflicts between them. Such is the nature of inter-imperialist struggle, and the conference in Bonn is no exception. It has not yet opened, but its participants are already presenting to each other lists of mutual claims. The president of France and the chancellor of the FRG, says the New York TIMES, stated in no indefinite terms that immediate limitation of oil imports by the USA and support for the weakened dollar are the key to any agreed actions to stimulate the international economy.

The United States, for its part, made it clear to its "partners" that it has already done much to stimulate the Western economy and that it expects other countries, particularly the FRG and Japan, to do the same.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said in one of his latest interviews that no "miracle" should be expected from the present summit meeting. The inability of the bourgeois governments to cope with growing difficulties of the Western economy either together or alone, is due to the very nature of present-day capitalism.

Conference Opens

LD161647Y Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 16 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn, July 16, TASS--A two-day conference of heads of state and government of seven leading industrial Western countries--United States, FRG, Japan, France, Britain, Italy and Canada--opened here today. The conference is also attended by the foreign and finance ministers.

The aim of the conference, held behind closed doors, is to find a way out of the protracted economic crisis, grave monetary-financial difficulties being experienced by the capitalist world, which are aggravating with every passing day. This is known to be the fourth such attempt in recent years. The first three "summit" meetings brought no results.

As is noted here, France and the FRG intend to propose formation in Western Europe of "a zone of monetary stability", which would make it possible for West European countries to oppose Washington's economic pressure. But this plan does not enlist broad support among the "Common Market" countries. The Italian newspaper PAESE SERA stresses that small European countries "fear establishment of FRG's and France's hegemony".

LIES ABOUT CEMA DISTRACT ATTENTION FROM BONN CONFERENCE

LD140915Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[V. Sharov commentary: "Pointing the Finger Elsewhere...."]

[Text] The Western propaganda shop contains "masters" skilled at attempting to distort the nature of relations among the socialist community countries. They have assailed readers with another stream of lies in connection with the outcome of the recent 12th CEMA session in Bucharest.

More than enough facts and figures for an objective assessment of its results are in the session's documents. But..."the better things go in CEMA, the worse it is for its member states," was what they actually said in the New York TIMES and, following their own strange logic, they proceeded. Yes, the newspaper admitted, the session approved three long-term targeted cooperation programs (it was beyond the capacity of this highly reputable newspaper to precisely name them). And what does that prove? [paragraph continues]

It transpires that CEMA "is torn by the old problem--the level of freedom which each CEMA member should enjoy in choosing its own course of economic development." Exactly! But is the New York TIMES really unaware that cooperation within the CEMA framework is implemented according to its charter on a strictly voluntary basis, and that each country participates in implementing the programs it is interested in?

Or let us take the following fact. The session discussed the further improvement of organizing the all-round cooperation of CEMA member countries and the activity of the council in that field. The heads of government discussed the question in a businesslike way, submitted many interesting proposals and outlined ways of solving the problems presented by the new stage of collaboration among the fraternal states. Viewing all this through the prism of anti-Sovietism, the New York TIMES drew the stunning conclusion that what we have here is "resistance to the Soviet Union's attempt" "to assert rigid control in those countries within the framework of centralized planning." Proof? None at all.

The decisions of the CEMA session are imbued with a spirit of optimism and confidence based on stable economic progress in the fraternal states. The final document cites convincing data on the growth of national income and production of industrial output of the CEMA member countries. It reported in particular that the industrial production volume in CEMA member countries in 1977 increased by 32 percent compared with 1973, whereas the figure for the capitalist states was a mere 7 percent.

It seems absolutely clear that here too the New York TIMES is true to itself: "Inflation" and "a sharp reduction in rates of economic growth" are supposedly characteristic of East European countries. It is no matter that these statements have been made up.

There is no need to list all the absurdities with which the U.S. newspaper article is crammed. Not that it was manufactured merely as part of the latest attempt to smear the socialist countries. There is obviously also another "interest" involved here.

It seems that the Western press is erecting a propaganda smoke screen in connection with the forthcoming conference of heads of state and government of the seven main Western industrial countries in Bonn. The participants in that meeting are faced with many problems. The recently published conclusion by a committee of OECD experts, to which the leading capitalist states belong, is full of dire forecasts. They include a reduction in economic growth rates, an increase in unemployment and the lack of any hope of reducing inflation. It would be naive to expect the Bonn conference to solve these glaring problems. But attempts are being made to distract public attention from the social contradictions of the capitalist world. They are working according to the old formula of pointing the finger elsewhere.

SPECIAL OPEC COMMITTEE DISCUSSES DECLINE OF DOLLAR

LD142201Y Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] London, July 14, TASS--The special committee of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) met here today.

The committee is to discuss the impact of the drop in the dollar rate on the revenues of the petroleum producing countries and present its recommendations to the OPEC session scheduled for December [words indistinct].

In the opinion of observers, the sharp fluctuations in the dollar rate may necessitate the convocation of an emergency OPEC session before December this year to examine the question of a new price of oil.

ANDREW YOUNG'S REMARKS DRAW REPRIMAND FROM CARTER

LD162100Y Moscow International Service in English 1900 GMT 16 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] President Carter has reprimanded the United States ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, for his admission that there are hundreds and even thousands of political prisoners in the United States. In a telephone conversation from Bonn, where the President is now, he said he regretted Andrew Young's interview to a French newspaper in which he made the admissions.

Bad Timing

LD151333Y Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Yuriy Georgiyev commentary]

[Text] America's United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young is embroiled in yet another row for saying the United States has hundreds and maybe thousands of political prisoners. The White House handed Mr Young a mild rebuke the other day, which is the first time President Carter has allowed any direct criticism of his old friend, who has been criticized several times elsewhere in the past for his outspoken comments. The row is the latest in a series of incidents in which remarks by Mr Young have landed him in trouble. Our observer Yuriy Georgiyev has this comment to make:

To be sure, Mr Young's comments to a French newspaper that there were hundreds, if not thousands, of political prisoners languishing in American jails opens no secret. Occasional press reports have indicated that some people do indeed get behind bars in the United States not for any specific crime they may have committed, rather for what looks like their deeply held personal convictions. One of the most vivid and widely publicized examples is, of course, the case of the Wilmington 10 of North Carolina, and Mr Young's remarks would probably have been brushed aside if it wasn't for the timing which he chose to make them.

Indeed, the White House is currently involved in an unprecedented campaign in connection with the trials of Aleksandr Ginzburg and Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, men charged with specific crimes in the Soviet Union. Press reports suggest that the United States administration is willing to risk harming the SALT talks by unleashing a noisy war of words about something that constitutes a purely internal affair of the Soviet Union. And here comes that maverick high-ranking United States official and seemingly lets his tongue run away with him, thus threatening to play havoc with the very essence of the current hullabaloo in Washington over the so-called Soviet dissidents.

If from the United States administration's point of view Andrew Young could not have chosen a worse time for his remarks, there can hardly be a person better qualified to comment on an issue of human rights. A disciple of the late Martin Luther King, Mr Young has spent many years as an activist of the civil rights movement in the United States. And if he says that there are hundreds, or maybe thousands, of political prisoners in America, his statement must surely be viewed as coming directly from the horse's mouth.

A close friend of President Carter's since their days in Georgia politics, Andrew Young is described as having a disarming and open manner which has helped him in the past to ride out the storms stirred by his unguarded remarks. But his problem is that he happens to be a top-ranking United States diplomat who is supposed to know how to speak diplomatically. (?Yet) a man who says: I hate to look another human being in the eye and say no comment, by his latest remarks may have gotten himself into his biggest trouble yet.

In addition to the White House criticism, with which he can probably live unruffled, his statement of what appears to be basic reality in the United States has predictably earned him a storm of vicious denunciation from many (?political) quarters in America. Pressure mounted on President Carter to fire him as UN ambassador, and although a move to impeach him in the House of Representatives was squashed, a demand by the arch-conservative Senator Barry Goldwater for Young's dismissal was expected to rally support in the Congress, and it will be curious to see how the outspoken American diplomat is going to ride out the mounting storm against him and whether he will make it this time.

Meanwhile, clearly aware of the trouble he is in, Mr Young has shown a fairly strong instinct for self-preservation. In a series of statements he tried to back down. He described his unlucky French newspaper interview as giving an erroneous impression and, indeed, showed further signs of being willing to repent in public. In an effort designed to mollify his critics, Mr Young went out of his way to toe the official line. Some news reports said America's UN ambassador was eager to please, and he went twice into conference with a young lady who calls herself Avital Shcharanskiy. She is actually an Israeli immigrant posing as the love-lorn and heartbroken wife of so-called dissident Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, a man who was charged with crimes in the Soviet Union. The enterprising young vamp said in an interview following her meetings with Andrew Young that she was extremely surprised by the ambassador's remarks. Without mincing words she said blithely, with obvious reference to the unhappy American diplomat, that there are those who are blind. According to the young Israeli, Ambassador Young assured her that he was "full of will to act," as she put it. In diplomatic language, which the ambitious diplomat may soon have to master, "full of will to act" probably stands for his pledge to mend his ways in the future.

Meanwhile, as the flap over Andrew Young's remarks continues to revereberate, the issues he has raised appear to be sensitive to the United States itself. Perhaps the present United States administration would do well to follow John Quincy Adams' advice, who counselled that America does not go abroad in search of monsters to destroy, trying to impose its standards on other countries, but should attend to its own business.

Causing Uproar

LD142306Y Moscow TASS in English 2305 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 14, TASS--The admission of U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations Organisation Andrew Young, who said there are "hundreds, perhaps even thousands" of political prisoners in the United States caused an uproar in the United States. Following American officials, major bourgeois newspapers of the world have levelled attacks against him. It follows from the commentaries in the New York TIMES, the London TIMES and the Paris LE MATIN that Andrew Young should not have torn the mask of decency off the United States, and wash dirty linen in public.

Angered over the fact that a blow has been hit into a most sensitive place--the attempts of the United States to put on the robe of some "irreproachable defender of human rights", the Western press irritantly calls on Washington that "disciplinary measures" be taken against Andrew Young. Characteristically, in doing so, the newspapers do not even try to deny Young's just statement. It can be actually said, the New York TIMES writes, that many poor descendants of American slaves in American prisons are also political prisoners. This can be said, of course, but it shall not be said so earnestly by an American representative for the whole world to hear, it claims.

In the course of the polemics on "Young's case", American congressmen make fresh revelations. Member of the House of Representatives, S. Simms, declared that Young's admission had as a matter of fact undermined the whole foreign policy line of the United States.

Chairman of the black American group of the House of Representatives, Congressman P. Mitchell described Young's pronouncement as "honest," and fully supported his statement to the effect that there are hundreds and even thousands of political prisoners in the United States.

Member of the House of Representatives Stark said that he is proud that there is a man in Washington who said the truth. The most vivid example of the existence of political prisoners in the United States is the sorry plight of the Wilmington Ten--the group of campaigners for the civil rights of black Americans. In doing so, Stark added that there are very many black Americans who will still be jailed because the American society cannot ensure for them the right to work and education.

To silence the scandal caused by Young's admission, President J. Carter ordered his aides to abstain from further statements.

Young, who has found himself under strong pressure, is trying to reduce the impression produced by his statement, and says that it was taken out of the context. But at the same time, he does not refute his statement made earlier.

Expose Propaganda

LD152124Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by (Pavel Kasparov)]

[Excerpts] The propaganda campaign over crude violations of citizens' rights and freedoms that supposedly exist in the USSR and the socialist countries has recently gained increasing scope in Western countries and particularly in the United States. I would like to ask Igor Charikov, our U.S. correspondent who is with us here in the studio today, to tell us about the motives and aims of this campaign of lies.

[Charikov] The aims of this campaign, which, as you rightly said, has intensified recently, are not difficult to trace despite every kind of camouflage. It is primarily a new attack on the socialist system, an attempt to discredit its advantages and to hamper the growth of its prestige. Bourgeois society, and, particularly, U.S. society, is incapable of providing the same opportunities and rights for working people that are inalienable in socialist societies.

As we see, lies and slanders against the socialist system are being used increasingly and energetically to conceal this entire situation. This may sound somewhat paradoxical, but I think that the more frenzied and strident the abuse directed at the Soviet Union, the stronger is the reverse effect it has on the minds of sober-minded Americans. In other words, the campaign of slander and fabrication over so-called violations of human rights in the USSR is making a growing number of Americans glance objectively at their own society.

[(Kasparov)] It seems to me that the recent statement in the French paper LE MATIN by Andrew Young, a U.S. administration official, is quite natural. As is known, he admitted that there are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of people flung into prison for political reasons in the United States; that is the very proof of the existence of political prisoners.

[Charikov] Quite so. But there is nothing particularly sensational in Young's statement, since facts about the flagrant violation of human rights intthe United States are generally known even without his admission. It is difficult to judge the motives of his admission, but one way or another it seems to me that it confirms the idea of the reverse effect of the anti-Soviet campaign. I would also say that it confirms the truth of the Russian saying: "You won't conceal the awl in the bag, however carefully you hide it."

CONCERN FOR DISSIDENTS PRETEXT TO HARM USSR-U.S. RELATIONS

LD150258Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] In recent times the press and officials of the United States have shown particular concern over trials in the Soviet Union of certain persons facing criminal charges. Our observer Igor Aleksandrov comments.

The mass media in the United States accounts for this unusually high degree of involvement with the current trials in the Soviet Union of persons accused of criminal offences by saying that they want to see the rights of these individuals properly protected. If this is really so it is difficult to understand the puzzling lack of interest of the United States media towards the rights of citizens in their own country. It is interesting to compare the amount of space devoted, for example, by the New York TIMES or the Washington POST to human rights in the United States and in the Soviet Union. A simple comparison will reveal that, surprising as it may be, the Shcharanskiy trial is getting at least 10 times as much space in the American newspapers as the cases of the Wilmington 10, John Harris, Assata Chacourt, George Merritt and other American political prisoners.

This alone may lead one to believe that the United States mass media has other motivations than concern for human rights for mounting their campaign; these motivations appear to be of a purely political nature. It is also interesting to examine the general tone of this coverage in the United States news media, the approach and the standard set for these trials. The papers, for example have very little to say about the plight of the political prisoners in the United States nor has there been any campaign in defense of the American civil rights activists, facing all kinds of persecutions. The papers made no attempt to look into claims that charges against most of these persons hold no water and that political prisoners were tried on trumped-up evidence. This applies, for example to the case of the Rev Ben Chavis and other such cases.

The case of Shcharanskiy, on the other hand, has invited an entirely different response from the American papers. Long before the trial began the papers launched a campaign trying to convince the American public that Shcharanskiy was innocent. Every attempt has been made to hide from the Americans the nature of the charges against Shcharanskiy. He is painted as a martyr for the cause of human rights, while in actual fact he is being charged with spying and rendering assistance to a foreign power in conducting hostile activities against his own country. Other charges against him include anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, which are punishable offenses under the Soviet criminal code.

Pronouncements on the Shcharanskiy trial come not only from the American mass media but also from the official quarters. This again raises the question of why these United States officials observe total silence about political prisoners in their own country who were jailed despite their innocence. It is a fact that appeals from Ben Chavis, John Harris and other prisoners have remained unanswered. The official Washington answer to that is that all these cases are the prerogative of the state authorities and the federal authorities just cannot intervene. One can only ask at this stage what makes Washington officials think it is right and proper for them to interfere in the sovereign affairs of other countries?

The campaign in the United States over the Shchanranskiy trial in actual fact has nothing in common with genuine concern for human rights. If the organizers of this campaign really meant what they said they would find plenty of room defending the rights of political prisoners in their own country. They would campaign against United States political, economic and military aid to the Chilean junta and other regimes of terror. And as it is, the Shcharanskiy trial is just used as a pretext for anti-Soviet hysteria designed to spoil Soviet-American relations and cover up foreign intelligence schemes against the Soviet Union.

It is easy to see that though the organizers of this campaign pretend to champion the Helsinki accords, their practical actions contradict one of the underlying principles of these accords: the principle of noninterference into other countries' internal affairs.

Senate Nobel Nomination

LD141702Y Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 14, TASS--TASS news analyst Igor Orlov writes: The U.S. Senate approved a resolution on the initiative of Senator H. Jackson, who is notorious for his anti-Soviet frenzy and is incessantly engaged in struggle against international detente, proposing that A. Ginzburg and A. Shcharanskiy be nominated for the Nobel Prize. Yes, the same Ginzburg and Shcharanskiy who, as has been irrefutably proved in the course of the trials which were concluded in the USSR, are criminals, and were sentenced for their crimes to various terms in prison.

The initiators of this venture in the U.S. Senate, which can be described as an amazingly cynical one, if they had really cared to follow the trials, would know that revealed in the course of these trials was not only Ginzburg's and Shcharanskiy's criminal activity, but also particularly clearly exposed were the cunning actions by foreign intelligence services to which they resort under the signboard of "protection of human rights" and other humanitarian slogans.

But if in spite of all these facts, which have been made widely public, Jackson and his entourage are persistently looking for criminals to whom they would very much want to give their favours, they could be offered an additional list of swindlers, crooks and recidivist criminals of all kinds. One can't help asking in this connection why Jackson and company have not nominated for the Nobel Prize also A. Filatov, a spy who has been convicted by the Soviet court for most grave crimes.

What in Jackson's opinion is the worth of Nobel prizes, if he nominates for them people whose criminal record has been proved most clearly?

But speaking seriously of the Senate's latest action, one can term it only as a provocative one.

SENATOR JACKSON ACCUSED OF TRYING TO 'DICTATE' TO USSR

LD141613Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "Why Is Senator Jackson Displeased?"]

[Text] Washington--Senator Henry Jackson has published an article in the Los Angeles TIMES in which he demands of the present Washington administration, not only a tough tone but also tough actions with regard to the Soviet Union.

This senator long ago proved himself to be a "hawk" and an apologist of cold war. In the competition among certain politicians over who will take the first stand Senator Jackson is a universally recognized prizewinner, if not the champion himself.

Jackson urges the Washington administration to develop a "steel fist" to match its rhetorical "steel glove." More specifically, he demands a toughening of the U.S. "bargaining position" at the SALT talks, the talks on a total nuclear test ban and the talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe.

To justify the toughening of the U.S. "bargaining position" he resurrects the hackneyed bugaboo of Munich and the "policy of appeasement." He levels against the administration the charge that "the talks between Washington and Moscow have been marked by a one-sided flow of concessions from West to East and by a tendency to appease the Soviets by accepting their terms."

The absurd nature of such allegations, as well as their lack of even a grain of truth, is perfectly obvious. They become even more obvious in the light of recent facts. You only have to recall, for example, the socialist countries' proposals submitted on 8 Jun at the Vienna talks. Their constructive nature, which signifies a big step toward the West's position in hopes of finally insuring a mutually acceptable agreement, is widely acknowledged in the United States by all observers who are at all impartial. As for the SALT talks, here too the Soviet Union is doing everything in its power to insure the successful coordination of the remaining issues on a mutually acceptable basis and the speediest completion of an agreement.

The senator, and those who views he expresses, regard as "concessions" to the Soviet Union everything that does not bear the stamp of diktat and the notorious "linkage," behind which it is not difficult to discern the practice of advancing unacceptable and unrealistic conditions. Standing the situation on its head, Jackson admitted: "The time has come to end the dangerous practice of entering into inequitable deals with Moscow in the mistaken hope that the Soviets will reward our generosity with restraint in international affairs." Every word here is a distortion: "dangerous practice," "inequitable deals," "mistaken hopes" and "restraint." In short, everything from start to finish. The senator needed such a massive misrepresentation to end the process of the relaxation of international tension and, particularly, to prevent it from developing into military detente. It is not without reason that Jackson uses his article to advance definite demands aimed at revising completed sections of the SALT documents in an attempt to nullify the understanding which has been reached with such difficulty. It is not without reason that it is precisely Jackson who heads the opposition on Capitol Hill to the signing and ratification of the SALT agreements. This really is a dangerous practice, for it represents a risky game involving the destiny of peace and international security, including the national interests of the United States itself.

While expatiating on imaginary "concessions to Moscow," Jackson and people like him forget or do not wish to understand and recognize that it is essentially a question of concessions to commonsense and of the principle of the sides' equal security.

In international relations, attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the other side are particularly harmful to mutual trust. Unfortunately, such attempts against the Soviet Union have now been elevated to the rank of government policy in the United States. But Senator Jackson is displeased with even this. He also believes that there is too much "velvet" and too little "steel" in the administration's actions in "defense of human rights," that is, interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union. He essentially demands that U.S. ports to be closed to Soviet merchant ships, that the issue of licenses for technological exchanges to be suspended and even that cooperation in peaceful space exploration to be ended. Jackson calls all this "action in support of our (that is, U.S.) words on human rights in the Soviet Union."

No, Mr Jackson, this is something different. Just like the famous amendment which bears your name, it is an attempt to interfere in our internal affairs, an attempt to dictate to us what to do and how to live. And, in addition, objectively it is an attempt to undermine Soviet-U.S. cooperation in science, trade, technology and culture, with all the consequences ensuing from this. Regarding the attempts to interfere in our internal affairs, they can result only in a complete fiasco, as in the past. [paragraph continues]

Soviet society is more monolithic and cohesive than ever. And it cannot be undermined, either by the malicious propaganda of knights of the cold war or by the subversive actions of the "cloak and dagger" knights. But the sabotage of bilateral Soviet-U.S. relations in very diverse areas of human activity cannot fail to cause tangible harm to the progress of world science and technology, including areas such as space and medicine. Yes, certain gentlemen who readily expatiate on humanism are actually its worst enemies.

Senator H. Jackson's latest article shows that he is by no means the least of these gentlemen.

U.S. AGAIN WARNED AGAINST USING CHINA CARD TACTICS

LD160148Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] Washington has denied the United States is trying to use the China card to pressure the Soviet Union, but the denials are suspiciously numerous and insistent. What is more, various facts give the lie to them. I happened to be in America when the President's adviser on national security, Dr Brzezinski, visited Peking, and on returning to Washington made some rash statements about the results of the visit. I say rash because it seems to me Dr Brzesinski forgot the responsibility which his high position in the administration imposes and spoke as a private individual might have. What he said was so out of place that he immediately came under a hail of criticism, not only from outside the country but from influential Washington politicians and media as well.

President Carter found it necessary to explain to the public that the responsibility for decisions rested with him and it was unjust therefore to make a scapegoat of Dr Brzezinski. And what the President has said in public about relations with China differs greatly from what his adviser said in Peking and on returning. But to return to the denials.

A careful examination shows they are all very general. They simply deny that the administration is using the China card in its anti-Soviet game, nothing more. But what the President's security adviser said in Peking was quite specific. He told China's leaders that in the opinion of the Carter administration, China and the United States have common strategic interests and a strong China corresponds to America's national aims. The New York TIMES clarified the statement. It said Dr Brzezinski wanted to say the United States and China are interested in jointly resisting Soviet policy and that Washington will do all it can to strengthen China. We can assume the New York TIMES knew what it was talking about. So it's not simply a matter of America trying to normalize relations with China, as the administration would have us believe. If it were there could be no objection.

What is happening is that Washington is trying to play on the anti-Soviet sentiment in Peking. This explains the claims widely made in the United States that the United States and China have common strategic interests. How is it two countries long hostile toward each other have suddenly acquired common strategic interests? The answer is simple. Peking's policies are anti-Soviet and some Washington politicians would like to follow the same policies. It's indeed naive to think the Soviet public would fail to note this fact or be taken in by a simple denial.

The Soviet public has also noticed that the Pentagon has revised its position and agreed to sell Peking equipment that can be used for military purposes, for instance, scanning devices for geophysical work. Peking has also been told the United States will not object if it buys certain weapons from the West. Can these actions be called the development of ordinary economic relations? It seems to me they smack more of change of policy in Washington.

Recent weeks have brought a flow of high-ranking American visitors to China. One group represented government scientific organizations. Its leader was the presidential adviser on science, Frank Press. The public was told the mission of this group was simply to establish contact at scientific level but the makeup of the group and the timing of its visit say much more. The group was sent to China at the very time when opponents of better American-Soviet relations had stepped up attacks on scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union.

There are other signs too that some people in Washington are ready to plunge into a gamble that could have dangerous consequences. Knowledgeable Americans make no secret of their alarm at this possibility. The American journalist (Bernard Berchman) points out that many in Washington are still convinced the Soviet Union has a bigger potential for cooperation with the West than China, which is still looking for a (?place) for its growing population in the unstable part of the world. The Soviet Union does indeed have a greater economic potential but this is not all that matters. World peace and security depend largely on the state of relations between the Soviet Union and America, they being the two most powerful nations. If the race in strategic arms is to be slowed down and finally stopped--and without this there can be no peace and security in this nuclear age--if this is to be done it is up to Moscow and Washington to do it. No other nation can. Much depends on good relations between the Soviet Union and America. But for good relations there must be mutual trust. How can intrigues against the Soviet Union contribute to more trust?

It might be better if instead of trying to deny the obvious the Administration would give more attention to what President Brezhnev has said about the China card. He said it was a nearsighted and dangerous policy to try to play the China card against the Soviet Union as is being done in the United States at high levels and in a rather cynical way. Those who were making the attempt, President Brezhnev said, might have to pay dearly for it.

USSR OFFICIAL DENIES SOVIET TRAWLERS SPY ON U.S. NAVY

LD140907Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 28, 7 Jul 78 p 16 LD

[Commentary by V.M. Kamentsev, USSR first deputy minister of the fish industry: "The Washington POST, Hackles Bristling"]

[Text] "Soviet Trawlers Are Keeping Watch on the U.S. Navy"--under this headline the Washington POST on 24 May carried a lengthy article accusing Soviet fishing vessels of espionage off the coast of the United States. The NOVOYE VREMYA editorial office asked Vladimir Mikhaylovich Kamentsev, USSR first deputy minister of the fish industry, to comment on this article by the U.S. newspaper.

"The Washington POST article," V.M. Kamentsev told our correspondent, "is complete fiction, despite the fact that the newspaper refers to some 'intelligence documents.' Strictly speaking, its editors ought to be taken to court for slander, because you cannot call this article anything but insinuation.

"But how do matters stand in actual fact? In accordance with the Soviet-U.S. fishery agreement our trawlers are fishing in regions defined and allocated by the U.S. side. Therefore the Soviet ships cannot, as the Washington POST alleges, 'follow on the heels of U.S. aircraft carriers off the eastern seabord' of the United States. Moreover, U.S. representatives have the right to visit our trawlers and examine them for the purpose of monitoring observance of fishing rules. So, if there were any intelligence-gathering and electronic countermeasures apparatus, 'bristling with antennas' on board our trawlers, as the newspaper puts it so picturesquely, it would be easily detected. [paragraph continues]

What talk can there be of 'intelligence documents' if, taking advantage of the right to inspect our trawlers, Americans come onto the ships without hindrance are quite familiar with all their equipment?

"I think that the Washington POST's ill-intentioned invention was inspired by the U.S. special services so that it might become an integral part of the anti-Soviet hullabaloo recently stirred up in the United States.

"I want to take this opportunity to emphasize that our fishermen are strictly adhering to the terms of the fishery agreements which the Soviet Union has concluded not just with the United States but also with Norway, Japan, Canada and other states in connection with the introduction of the 200-mile maritime economic zones.

"The United States recently made a request to us that it be granted the right to fish off the coast of the USSR. Proceeding from the principles of reciprocity, we have invited a U.S. delegation for appropriate talks.

"The question arises: Is not the Washington POST article an attempt by certain circles in the United States to poison the atmosphere of these talks?"

CARTER RENEGES ON ELECTION PLEDGE TO REDUCE ARMS EXPORTS

LD151256Y Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 15, TASS--TASS commentator Ivan Artemov writes: The American NATION magazine has recently again reminded the U.S. President Mr Carter [of] one of his essential pledges, given at the time of the election campaign. The President then declared that the United States could not be at the same time a champion of peace and the world's main supplier of arms. He said if he became president he would be exerting efforts to make stronger accent on peace and to have a reduction in trade in arms.

That promise is now recalled not only by the NATION, but also by the world press, and also many people both in the United States and outside. The lethal American export, instead of the promised reduction, is growing with a sinister dynamism, and the world public cannot but feel concern over this fact.

In the past fiscal year American arms exports amounted to 11,300 million dollars. And this year, according to Undersecretary of State Lucy Benson, it will reach already 13,200 million dollars--approximately 26 times more than the lot sold by the United States two decades ago. Judging by big licences and contracts for the sale of arms, which have been either finally sanctioned or are at the stage of "preliminary consideration"--this export in the long run promises to jump to a new record height.

The U.S. Senate is known to have recently approved the government's proposal on the sale of 200 most up-to-date warplanes to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt, worth a total of 4,800 million dollars. According to the press 55 such planes will be supplied to Iran.

More facts could be cited.

But the matter is also to whom the United States sells arms. The United States sells arms, besides its NATO allies, mainly to the most reactionary regimes, its junior regional partners which ought to play the role of gendarmes in certain areas of the world. Since 1973 the United States supplied the Israeli aggressor with 6,500 million dollar worth of arms, Saudi Arabia--12,300 million, Iran--14,100 million dollar worth, South Korea (in 15 years)--5,500 million dollar worth.

American arms are flowing to the fascist junta of Chile, the reactionary regimes of Uruguay, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Haiti. According to the American press itself, American arms fall into the hands of the racists of Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa by a round-about way. The United States is arming Egypt, Sudan and Zaire to split the Arab and African unity.

Right are the political observer in the West who come to the conclusion that the export of arms is an important instrument for the U.S. in its foreign policy expansion, let alone that it brings tremendous profits to the U.S. military-industrial complex.

Brookings Figures Cited

LD170940Y Moscow TASS in English 0902 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, July 17, TASS--J. Carter's administration does not keep its widely-publicized promises as regards restricting arms sales to foreign states. This conclusion is drawn in a special report by a team of researchers of the Brookings Institute.

The authors of the report--Philip Farley, William Lewis, and Steven Kaplan--note that is was only a few months after the U.S. President denounced in public in May 1977 arms sales as immoral, and promised that they would be allowed only in "exceptional cases", that the administration sent to the Congress 45 requests for the export of arms to foreign states worth a total of 4,100 million dollars.

The administration's policy on this issue, the report says, does not differ from the line of the preceding Republican administration, which increased arms sales abroad to reach a record level. This gives ground to believe, the report says in conclusion, that the actions of the Democratic Party administration on this issue will further hardly differ from the actions of its predecessors.

Statistics fully confirm this conclusion. In 1977, the United States sold arms abroad worth a total of more than 11,000 million dollars, while arms exports this year are estimated to top 13,000 million dollars.

AWACS Sales

LD142210Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The U.S. Government has decided to sell a number AWACS early-warning planes to NATO and Turkey. This was reported by the ANATOLIA agency quoting NATO circles in Brussels.

AUCCTU OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON OUTCOME OF U.S. TOUR

LD140935Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Correspondent V. Prokofyev interview with V. Ye. Mozhayev, chief of the AUCCTU International Department: "Strengthening Trade Union Ties"]

[Text] A group of Soviet trade union workers and working people recently returned from a tour of the United States. They visited Washington, New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago and Detroit, meeting a wide range of U.S. labor union representatives--from the leaders of national unions to local and primary organizations. TRUD correspondent V. Prokofyev asked V. Ye. Mozhayev, head of the delegation and chief of the AUCCTU International Department, to answer a number of questions.

[Question] What was the aim of the delegation's trip to the United States?

[Answer] Stated briefly, the aim of our trip was to establish closer contacts with U.S. labor unions. Our group visited the headquarters of 12 national labor unions in all. During our meetings there was a fruitful exchange of opinions on a wide variety of questions.

Our American colleagues told us of the hard, grim struggle that U.S. working people and their labor unions are carrying on against the effects of the economic crisis. These are an increasingly heavy burden on the shoulders of working America. First and foremost this means mass unemployment and inflation. The U.S. working people's struggle sometimes takes extremely acute and embittered forms--of which the recent major strike by 160,000 U.S. coal miners is a vivid illustration. We had occasion to visit the headquarters of the miners' union leading this strike and to tell the people there about the campaign of solidarity being waged in support of the U.S. miners in the Soviet Union, particularly on the pages of TRUD. Incidentally, this strike is still continuing in those mines whose owners rejected the agreement reached at national level between the employers and the miners' union.

We told the Americans how our trade unions are working to fulfill the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 16th USSR Trade Union Congress, about the rights secured for Soviet trade unions in the new USSR Constitution and about the great political and labor enthusiasm with which our working people celebrated the 60th anniversary of Great October.

In any mention of the prospects for developing trade union ties between the trade unions of our countries it must be noted that practically everyone to whom we spoke agreed about one thing--that an expansion and strengthening of Soviet-U.S. trade union contacts at all levels meets the interests and the needs of the American workers movement.

For our part, we assured our American colleagues of our sincere desire to expand these ties, since we see them as a practical expression of our wish to exchange opinions and to improve cooperation between U.S. and USSR working people in the spirit of the Helsinki agreements.

[Question] How do you assess the prospects of developing these contacts?

[Answer] I believe that all the conditions necessary to expand ties between Soviet and American trade unions now exist. I hope that there will be an improvement in opportunities to meet U.S. workers on American soil--which the U.S. authorities prevented for so long and to which the leaders of the AFL-CIO were opposed.

Our delegation was not only received by many U.S. labor unions but also for the first time had meetings in federal institutions--in the U.S. Department of Labor and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

We assured the American labor union personnel that the Soviet trade unions policy of expanding cooperation is a firm and permanent one. In the course of our visit we agreed on a specific exchange of delegations with a number of the labor unions which had received us.

[Question] Your visit to the United States coincided with the start of the work of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. What is the attitude of American labor unions to this major contemporary problem?

[Answer] As was confirmed during our visit, Soviet and American trade unions are interested in disarmament. Many American labor union figures are working on the problems of the socioeconomic effects of disarmament.

Given American conditions, this is not an entirely simple question. A large section of the U.S. work force is, after all, employed in military industry, and should disarmament's apologists persuade American military business, it would mean the loss of their jobs. In this connection a number of American labor unions are engaged in working out programs which can insure that the conversion of a military industry to peaceful production does not threaten the jobs of the employees.

Together with our American colleagues, we concluded that it would be useful to hold an international exchange of opinions on this question.

All the members of the delegation came away from their tour of the United States firmly convinced that the ordinary American citizen wants to know more about the USSR, the working class of our country and our trade unions. We wish to express our cordial thanks to all the Americans we had occasion to meet for the cordiality and good will shown to us.

VISITING U.S. BUSINESSMAN DISCUSSES COOPERATION OUTLOOK

LD141122Y Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Baku, July 14, TASS--The cooperation between Soviet and American specialists in developing new polymeric materials will not only bring successes in this particular sphere, but will also promote stronger contacts between scientists from the Soviet Union and the United States and better understanding between the two nations, a TASS correspondent was told by Saul Ricklin, president of the Dixon Industries company (Rhode Island, U.S.A.), visiting the USSR at the invitation of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

The firm's president has been specifying the joint program in connection with the contemplated agreement on scientific research and applied work between Soviet scientists and the company, which specialises in processing and application of polymeric materials. Ryklin got acquainted in Azerbaijan (Transcaucasia) with work of the Institute of Chloric Organic Synthesis of the National Academy of Sciences, which has created new materials of practical interest for the machine-building, electrical engineering and medicine.

Studies of Azerbaijan scientists were introduced in industry to yield over 200 million roubles worth profits in the last five years.

CARTER THANKS BREZHNEV FOR INDEPENDENCE DAY MESSAGE

LD142046Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1917 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--U.S. President James Carter has sent Leonid Brezhnev a letter expressing, on behalf of the American people, thanks for the congratulations on the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of the United States.

We are very grateful, the letter says, for your attention and good wishes.

TASS CITES NHAN DAN COMMENT ON PRC-ALBANIA RELATIONS

LD141901Y Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, July 14, TASS--After halting China's aid to Vietnam, the Chinese authorities have again displayed their arrogance towards small countries, the newspaper NHAN DAN writes editorially today in its commentary on Peking's decision to halt aid to Albania. China has for some time turned aid to foreign countries into a tool of imposing its diktat, the article says. It is trying to include the countries recepients of this aid into the orbit of its policy by making them play the role of its accomplices, as is the case with the Phnom Penh clique. China has halted aid to Vietnam and Albania, but is intensifying military aid to Kampuchea, the Mobuto administration in Zaire, and is strengthening ties with the Chilean fascist junta and other reactionary forces in the world.

PRC ADOPTS IMPERIALIST TACTICS TO BLUDGEON SRV, S.E. ASIA

OW150310Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] The name Vietnam has become a symbol of the struggle for freedom and independence. The Vietnamese people have launched an unprecedented struggle against imperialism and have successfully safeguarded their right to keep the initiative in their own hands. Vietnam has made unprecedentedly great sacrifices and after defeating the powerful, insidious and cruel enemy, has begun to heal its war wounds. The Fourth National VCP Congress held in 1976 adopted the program on the advance and socialist building of Vietnam. Vietnam has made numerous achievements in realizing the program. Undoubtedly, if there had been no sabotage by U.S. imperialism, which is still hostile to Vietnam, the Vietnamese people would have realized even greater achievements. U.S. warships are still cruising off the Vietnamese coast. Weapons on U.S. military bases in Southeast Asia are aimed at this young republic. However, the enemy of the Vietnamese people is not only on the other side of the ocean. Chinese leaders have colluded with imperialism in hampering peace and the socialist forces in Southeast Asia. Over the past several months, they have launched an unprecedentedly large-scale anti-Vietnam movement and have completely sided with the declared enemy of Socialist Vietnam.

Even during the United States' aggressive war against Vietnam, Peking started to embrace this heroic country's enemy. The more achievements the Vietnamese people made in their struggle against the aggressor and the closer they came to victory, the more uneasy the Peking authorities felt. After smashing the interventionists and expelling their puppets, the building of a unified and independent Socialist Vietnam should have been in Peking's interests. Yet Peking tried to prolong the war and weaken the Vietnamese people. It spared no efforts to delay the arrival of victory. While the United States was bombing Vietnam, China obstructed the establishment of the united front which offered Vietnam international aid. Despite Peking's wishes and efforts, Vietnam's victory and unification have become a reality. Vietnam's independence, its retention of the initiative, and its real socialist foreign policies disrupted the long-harbored scheme of Mao Tse-tung's successor to betray Southeast Asia, and consequently, Peking became jealous.

When Vietnam's land was still scorched from U.S. napalm bombs and the craters remained to be filled, the peace and social order that the Vietnamese people had struggled for at a very high cost were again disrupted.

Instigated by Peking, Phnom Penh began armed provocations against Vietnam. Due to Peking's conspiratorial activities, the Kampuchean border has become a threat to peace. At the beginning, Peking exerted pressure on Vietnam through Kampuchea, but now it is exerting direct political, economic and military pressure upon Vietnam. Peking adopts the traditional methods used by imperialism to oppose Vietnam: interfering in the affairs of another country, instigating internal difficulties and unrest and conducting economic and military blackmail. In the past, China itself was subjected to these methods. Peking's psychological warfare against Vietnam can only be compared to the United States' rabid anti-China propaganda launched during the initial years after the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The peremptory demand made by Chungnanhai for the entry of Chinese ships into Vietnamese ports and the show of force by Chinese warships off Vietnam's coasts are almost the same as the gunboat diplomacy adopted by Western countries toward China in the past. Peking's present provocation against its southern neighbor is the same as NATO's aggression against Zaire not long ago. They both use the excuse of rescuing foreign nationals. The Peking leaders are resorting to the most despicable and the dirtiest imperialist means in their treatment of the Vietnamese people. Their objective completely conforms to imperialism. Peking not only wants Hanoi to make concessions on specific matters, but also seeks to make Vietnam abandon the socialist road of development.

Nevertheless, this road has been chosen by the Vietnamese people themselves. The Vietnamese people struggled against imperialism to defend their sovereignty. They did not do that to later yield their sovereignty to new rulers. As in the past, Vietnam is again determined to repel any conspiratorial activities and defend its fruits of struggle. As it did in the past, the Vietnamese people's just cause today has won sympathy and support from the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and all compassionate people.

Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said: At present, when the Vietnamese people are suffering under savage and unreasonable external pressure, once again we would like to tell our fraternal country, Vietnam, that we resolutely support the efforts made by Vietnam to defend its inalienable sovereignty and to consolidate the international position of the SRV, which is a reliable outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia.

PRC REVISIONISTS BELITTLE SOVIET ROLE IN WORLD WAR II

LD142213Y Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 14, TASS--TASS political analyst Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

All the world has recognized with gratitude the unquestionable fact that the Soviet people, by their selfless struggle, their tremendous sacrifices, have saved from Hitlerite enslavement not only themselves, but the peoples of Europe, too, and have saved civilization from the fascist pogrom-makers. The victory achieved by the Soviet Armed Forces decided once and for all the outcome of the many-years-long struggled waged by the peoples of China and other countries of that region against Japanese enslavement.

However, the laurels of falsifiers of the history of the Second World War disturb the peace not only of some people in the West, but in the East, too. The Peking newspaper KUANGMING JIH-PAO for instance, urges to revise the history of the Second World War, to revise the "prevailing ideas" about it, to "restore its true face". What are the Peking falsifiers trying to "restore?"

It appears from the allegations of this Maoist mouthpiece that the Second World War broke out in China proper and that precisely China constituted the most advance "frontline of the main front of struggle against fascisim, in defence of world democracy and civilization," while the Soviet Union "is exaggerating its own role as liberator of the peoples of Europe, distorts in every possible way the history of the anti-fascist struggle of the peoples of other countries."

It is not difficult to guess what Peking is driving at by such an interpretation of the question. Ascribing to China the decisive role in the Second World War, the present Peking rulers are proceeding from their expansionist designs. They wish to present China as the "liberator" of the peoples in order to exploit this for the purpose of achieving its great-power ambitions. At the same time, the Maoists are endeavouring to belittle the importance of the outstanding liberation mission of the Soviet Union and its army both in Europe and in Asia. The historical truth is, however, that the Soviet people bore the brunt of the struggle against Hitlerite fascism, sacrificing twenty million of its finest sons and daughters in order to wipe it out.

The Soviet Union's services to mankind were recognized previously in China, too. In 1941, Mao Tse-tung said: "Today the Red Army of the Soviet Union is fighting valiantly for the destinies of the Soviet Union and all of mankind, and we are waging a struggle against Japanese imperialism." In subsequent years he noted that the outcome of the Stalingrad battle "will determine the outcome of the world war as a whole." Speaking about the defeat of Japanese militarism Mao Tse-tung said: "If the Red Army of the Soviet Union had not entered into northeast China, Japan would have not capitulated."

It is very indicative that in their assessment of the Soviet Union's contribution, the Maoists in many cases fall in step with the West German revenge-seekers from the CDU-CSU. Furthermore, Peking is now establishing the closest ties with the West German revanchists.

The role and importance of the resistance movement in the European countries, as well as the role of the Chinese people's struggle for their liberation, have never been belittled in the Soviet Union. The Soviet people have always paid tribute to their heroic military exploit. But to belittle the importance of the liberation mission of the Soviet Union and its armed forces in the struggle against Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism means to falsify grossly and to distort historical facts.

USSR EMBASSY IN GDR PROTESTS FRG TREATMENT OF W. BERLIN

LD151640Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1559 GMT 15 Jul 78 LY

[The following item has not been monitored from TASS]

[Text] Berlin--(TASS/ADN)--In connection with the visit of U.S. President Carter to West Berlin, which he visited during his state visit to the Federal Republic of Germany accompanied by high-ranking FRG leaders in their official capacity, the USSR Embassy in the GDR deems it necessary to draw attention to the fact that the Western sectors of Berlin--as is well known--are not a constituent part of the FRG and must continue not to be governed by it. All attempts therefore by FRG representatives to create a different impression and to act as if this city were a "land" of the FRG, which is the purpose of West German statesmen demonstratively accompanying the U.S. President, can in no way shake the principle that the city does not form part of the FRG and must not be governed by it, a principle affirmed in the quadripartite agreement of 3 September 1971. It is perfectly clear that the FRG's unlawful acts regarding West Berlin do not conform with the interests of maintaining a quiet and normal situation in this area as is consistently sought by the Soviet side.

ALBANIA'S DIFFERENCES WITH CHINA TRACED IN GLEBOV SERIES

Part I

OW150153Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 11 Jul 78 OW

[First of Glebov series on PRC-Albania relations under the general title: "Peking's Unjust Cause Finds Meager Support"]

[Excerpts] The vicissitudes within China over the past decade long ago aroused the Albanian leaders' distrust toward their former reliable ally. They doubted the extent to which they could blindly follow Chinese policy. There has been not a single meeting between the two countries' high-ranking officials since 1969. Political contacts between them have also been considerably reduced. Naturally, the Albanian side was stunned over the fact that Peking did not keep the Albanian leaders informed about the political situation within China and the (?changes) in Chinese foreign policy. Peking's drastic foreign policy shifts surprised and worried the Albanian leadership. Presently, Peking is pursuing a policy of moving closer to the West, and above all, to the United States. After former U.S. President Nixon's visit to China in 1972, Albania began to slowly (?deviate from) China's foreign policy. The primary reason for the strain in Sino-Albanian relations is China's stand toward the United States. After Nixon's visit, Albania continues to regard U.S. imperialism as the enemy of peace, and also denounced the recent talk between the Chinese leaders and U.S. presidential adviser Brzezinski. Tirana maintains that the talk shows that those who meet with leading U.S. imperialist (?personages) are following (?in their footsteps).

Peking has made the struggle against world socialism its main task and colluded with imperialism and extreme reactionaries on an antisocialist basis. However, Albania to the contrary, has continued to implement an unequivocal anti-imperialist foreign policy. Tirana has still not relaxed its stand regarding its relations with the United States, West Germany, Britain and Japan. At the same time, Albania has attacked blind obedience to the Chinese policy of supporting NATO and the EEC and opposed U.S. military involvement in Europe and Asia.

There is also a great difference between Chinese and Albanian policies regarding the Balkan peninsula. Albania, as opposed to Peking, is against the establishment of parochial military and economic blocs in that region, while expressing its readiness to establish bilateral relations with all countries on the peninsula.

Tirana has maintained a stand contrary to Peking's with regard to the Angolan people's struggle for freedom and independence and the incidents in Zaire in 1977 and 1978. The Chinese leadership has given moral and material support to the splittist groups in Angola--the National Front for the Liberation of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. Peking has not recognized the Angola People's Republic and has rejected its entry into the United Nations. However, Albania has pointed out that the two splittist groups are the puppets of imperialism and southern African racist regimes. This is completely in line with [words indistinct].

Albania sternly denounced the imperialist countries' interference in the Zairian people's affairs in 1977 and 1978. Peking, however, not only endorsed the NATO members' armed invasion of Zaire, but also sent Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Deputy Chief of the Chinese PLA General Staff Chih Hao-tien to Kinshasa to give direct support and assistance to the most reactionary, pro-imperialist regime in Africa.

All these facts indicate a growing gap between Tirana's and Peking's foreign policies. A conspicuous difference in the fundamental views of the Chinese and Albanian foreign policies can be seen in the Albanian leadership's criticism of the notorious theory of the three worlds, which is the foundation of Peking's foreign policy (?maneuvers).

Part II

OW150155Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Second of Glebov series on PRC-Albania relations under the general title: "Peking's Unjust Cause Finds Meager Support"]

[Excerpts] Sino-Albanian differences and contradictions are increasing with each passing year as Peking continues colluding with imperialists and all sorts of reactionaries and supporting Chile's fascist military clique and Africa's reactionary racist regimes. In the words of General Haig, commander of the North Atlantic bloc, [China] is becoming the 16th member of the aggressive NATO bloc. In short, anti-imperialist Albania is gradually alienating China.

Albania's differences with Peking can be traced back to 1970 when the 7th Congress of the Albanian Workers Party [AWP] was held. But the most telling blow to China must be the Albanian leaders' open criticism of China's fundamental foreign policies and the so-called three worlds theory. Such criticism began with an editorial in ZERI I POPULLIT, the organ of the AWP Central Committee, on 7 July 1977. After that, Tirana's criticism of the three worlds theory appeared in Albania's propaganda and Albanian leaders' public speeches. For example, in a speech he made at a state banquet on 28 July 1977 to mark Albanian national day, Shehu, chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers, bluntly pointed out that the three worlds theory is the most reactionary theory today. In his report to the AWP Central Committee plenum last November, Hoxha called the promoters of the three worlds theory renegades, turncoats and [words indistinct].

Today Tirana has stepped up its attack on the ideology and practices of Peking's foreign policy. It is not repeating what has been said before, but is emphasizing something new.

At a Tirana mass rally held in mid-April in which Hoxha, Shehu and other Albanian leaders took part, Alia, Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary, sternly criticized Peking's three worlds theory, calling it an anti-Marxist and counterrevolutionary theory and declaring that this "bogus theory" provokes and encourages world war.

Following a 1 July, 1977 PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial defending the three worlds theory, another Albanian leader, Kapo, Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary, pointed out that defending this theory means becoming an apologist and defender of the imperialist international bourgeoisie and reactionaries headed by U.S. imperialism. In the United Nations, Albania has also denounced the theory behind Peking's fundamental foreign policy. At the recent world disarmament conference at the UN General Assembly, the Albanian UN representative took the floor and called for resolute opposition to the three worlds theory.

Albania's criticism of the three worlds theory can also be seen in other social aspects in Albania. For example, at a Tirana mass parade, the masses held placards with slogans condemning the three worlds theory. One placard read: "The three worlds theory is an anti-Marxist, counterrevolutionary theory and an opportunistic program." Recently, the Albanian Embassy in China distributed a booklet to foreign diplomats in Peking sternly criticizing the three worlds theory. The booklet says that the three worlds theory rivals opportunistic and other anti-Marxist theories in acclaiming U.S. imperialism and the bourgeoisie and reactionary cliques. It states that this not only has undermined revolution, but the cause of people's independence as well.

Part III

OW151028Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[Third and last of Glebov's series of commentaries on PRC-Albanian relations under general title: "Peking's Unjust Cause Finds Meager Support"]

[Excerpts] The Albanian paper ZERI I POPULLIT on 25 June published an editorial entitled "Imperialism Should Get Out of Vietnam." Although the editorial began by reviewing the Vietnamese people's historic struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression, it stressed a new imperialist scheme. This scheme obviously refers to China's activities against Vietnam. Tirana believes that the Peking leadership's policy is identical to the big nations' imperialist policy.

The editorial emphatically pointed out that any attempt to obstruct Vietnam's independent development and peaceful construction is an insult to the people of all countries. Albania condemned Peking's tactics of repressing and threatening Vietnam by saying that such tactics are truculent and unreasonable.

The Chinese and Albanian parties have ceased contacts. Last spring Albania did not even send a greetings message to China's National People's Congress. A trade protocol has been pending between the two countries for almost 6 months. It has not been signed. It should be pointed out that the volume of trade between the two countries in 1978 will be smaller than in 1977.

The U.S. paper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said Peking has refused to offer more aid to Albania and has also refused to complete a number of unfinished projects. Thus, Albania has asked other countries to supply it with products that were formerly provided by China.

The Albanian people emphatically emphasize that they will not submit to the Peking regime. On 6 October 1977 at the 32d UN General Assembly meeting, Albanian Foreign Minister Nase stated: Everyone knows Albania is an independent country. No one should think that without foreign aid Albania can not exist or that Albania has to beg others for aid."

Albania has several ties with China as far as foreign policy is concerned. There is no doubt that the basic differences between Albania and China will become more pronounced and the ties between Tirana and Peking will be further weakened.

FIRST ALBANIAN STUDENTS RETURN HOME FROM PRC

LD162142Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The ASSOCIATED PRESS agency, citing NCNA, has reported that the first group of Albanian students has returned to Albania from China where they were studying. The remaining students will leave China in the next few days. At the same time the PRC Government is recalling from Albania all the Chinese specialists who are there. This is linked to the recent decision by Peking to stop granting economic and military aid to Albania because of political differences.

GDR'S HONECKER ARRIVES IN SOVIET UNION 'FOR REST'

LD151011Y Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 15, TASS--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, came to the Soviet Union today for rest at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

CSSR PRESIDENT HUSAK ARRIVES IN USSR FOR VACATION

LD151410Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1355 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, arrived today in the Soviet Union for a vacation at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. [TASS in English at 1401 GMT on 15 July substitutes "rest" for "vacation" in above item]

IZVESTIYA LAUDS ROMANIAN COOPERATION ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD141019Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 7 LD

[Report by IZVESTIYA correspondent L. Toporkov: "A Sound Basis"]

[Excerpts] Bucharest--On 7 July 8 years will have elapsed since the signing of the treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Socialist Romania which consolidated and developed the provisions of the first alliance treaty of 1948. This document, which has determined the character and direction of Soviet-Romanian relations for many years, is a striking reflection of the determination of the USSR and Romanian peoples to protect and augment Soviet-Romanian friendship.

The program of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Romania widens each year. Suffice it to say that in the current 5-year plan reciprocal deliveries will be worth R9 billion. New large enterprises will be added to the more than 100 industrial projects constructed in Romania in the past three decades with technical assistance from the USSR. The extensive program of Soviet-Romanian cooperation merges organically with the creative plans of the socialist community, which is solving the tasks of building developed socialism and communism as determined by the fraternal parties' congresses. The example of collaboration between the USSR and Romania is a graphic demonstration of the truly inexhaustible possibilities inherent in the pooling of efforts and the strengthening of the planned bases of cooperation among the socialist countries.

Soviet-Romanian friendship and cooperation become more multifaceted with each passing year. The broadening of cooperation and the strengthening of ties of solidarity between the CPSU and RCP play a decisive role in the comprehensive development of our relations. The deepening of Soviet-Romanian ties is facilitated by the practice of exchanging information and holding consultations of very important questions in the development of bilateral relations and on international problems and of cooperation between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Romanian Grand National Assembly, ministries and departments, oblasts, counties and cities, enterprises and working people's collectives. All this diversity of forms and methods of intercourse, enshrined in the joint "Statement of the Further Development of Cooperation and Fraternal Friendship Between the CPSU and RCP and Between the Soviet Union and Romania," signed in November 1976 by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and N. Ceausescu, serves our common good and serves the cause of strengthening the socialist countries' unity and peace throughout the world.

PZPR'S OLSZOWSKI RECEIVED BY ROMANOV IN LENINGRAD

LD1414llY Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Text] LENTASS--Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and PZPR Central Committee secretary, who is in Leningrad, visited Smolnyy yesterday.

He had a friendly conversation with G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, who told the guest what the Leningrad party organization and Leningrad working people are doing to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the tasks on the further agricultural improvement set by the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum.

R.S. Bobovikov, secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, and V.M. Nikiforov, secretary of Leningrad Gorkom, were present at the conversation.

In Smolnyy Stefan Olszowski looked around the V.I. Lenin Memorial Museum.

TASS REPORTS CARTER-SCHMIDT MEETING IN BONN

LD142144Y Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, July 14, TASS--U.S. President James Carter, who is on an official visit here, met today with FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

According to a press report, they discussed the serious economic and monetary financial issues, which are to be included into the agenda of the summit meeting on economic issues of the seven major capitalist countries scheduled to be held in Bonn.

H. Schmidt and J. Carter made brief statements at a press conference admitting that there are considerable problems in economic and trade relations between the USA and the FRG as well as a difference of views on ways to resolve these problems.

Answering the question of a correspondent, they said that they had also discussed new types of weapons.

AUSTRIAN CP LEADER BLASTS WEST ON SHCHARANSKIY TRIAL

LD142328Y Moscow TASS in English 2253 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, July 15, TASS--Hans Kalt, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria, described as a slander campaign aimed at torpedoing the process of detente the fuss raised lately in Western propaganda organs over the Moscow trial of Shcharanskiy, a traitor and a spy.

Writing in the newspaper VOLKSSTIMME Hans Kalt says: The anti-Soviet campaign launched over the Moscow trial of Shcharanskiy is a very indicative one. Bourgeois mass information and propaganda media write about this trial every day and organize protests against it. But in doing so they say nothing [about] why Shcharanskiy was put on trial. True, the newspapers ARBEITER ZEITUNG and press mentioned that Shcharanskiy passed on to Western secret services information on the location and importance of Soviet defence enterprises. But even in reporting this the newspapers asserted that the fact of Shcharanskiy's connections with a Western correspondent was allegedly a "manipulation". But the "correspondent" with whom Shcharanskiy cooperated was really an agent of a foreign intelligent service and for this Shcharanskiy was condemned.

The bourgeois mass information and propaganda media are used for an anti-Soviet campaign, the article goes on. First an attempt is made to create the impression that people in the Soviet Union are brought to court only for having a different opinion. And then trials, as in Shcharanskiy's case, are described as something contradicting the Helsinki accords and basic human rights. Thus, by distorting facts, the bourgeois press is trying to arouse hatred toward the Soviet Union.

It is regrettable that people favouring the further relaxation of international tension often fall under the influence of the anti-Soviet campaign. But these people, no doubt, will see the real meaning of the slander campaign which is in fact designed to torpedo the process of relaxation of tension, Hans Kalt says in conclusion.

USTINOV MEETS FINLAND'S PRIME MINISTER; LEAVES FOR HOME

LD142317Y Moscow TASS in English 2208 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, July 14, TASS--The Prime Minister of Finland Kalevi Sorsa received today Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defence of the USSR.

They had a warm friendly talk during which they touched upon relations between the Soviet Union and Finland.

On the same day, the Soviet guest visited the atomic power station near Lovisa which was built with Soviet technical assistance, as well as an oil refinery of the state-owned Neste joint stock company.

In the afternoon, Finnish Defence Minister T. Tahkamaa held a reception in honour of the Soviet defence minister.

In the evening, Dmitriy Ustinov left for home. At the Helsinki airport he was seen off by Finnish Defence Minister T. Tahkamaa, commander in chief of the defence forces of Finland, General L. Sutela, and other Finnish military leaders as well as the Soviet ambassador to Finland, V. Stepanov.

APPARENT TEXT OF BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO ITALY'S PERTINI

LD140949Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To his excellency Mr Alessandro Pertini, president of the Republic of Italy.

I have pleasure in congratulating you, a veteran of the antifascist struggle and an eminent representative of Italy's democratic movement, on your election to the high post of president of Italy and in wishing you, on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and on my own behalf, good health and successes in your activity.

I will take the opportunity to express my conviction that the expansion and deepening of Soviet-Italian relations on the stable basis of multifaceted cooperation and mutual understanding will continue in the interests of the peoples of our countries and of European and international security.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

U. S., WEST EUROPE PULLING DIFFERENT WAYS ON DETENTE

LD141505Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent N. Polyanov dispatch: "Will for Detente Gaining the Upper Hand"]

[Excerpt] Bonn--Of course, detente is not an automatic process. It needs constant impulses. Willy Brandt, leader of the West German Social Democrats, has noted that Europe is now going through a period of "testing and affirming" detente. This means that, if the Rhine summit meeting gave a powerful fresh stimulus to good initiatives, then the task today consists in bolstering those initiatives, making detente irreversible and adding military aspects to its political aspects.

Recently this has also been repeatedly recalled by prominent West German experts in international relations--by Professor Herhard Stube of Bremen, Professor Gerhard Kade of Darmstadt and others. "In order to remain consistent," Stube emphasized, "the Federal Government only has to do one thing--bring its actions in line with its commitments contained in the Soviet-West German joint declaration." And this means, the professor continued, that it is necessary to defend peace-loving positions more firmly when confronted by Washington and to move more resolutely in the direction of Soviet proposals on nuclear disarmament, including a joint renunciation of the production and deployment of the neutron bomb.

The truth can be harmful and, moreover, it is increasingly destroying the myths which their authors have just recently attempted to pass off as reality. Take such a myth as the so-called "threat from the East." This has manifestly lost its gaudy plumage since the Soviet-West German meeting on the Rhine. It would seem that a particularly solid blow was inflicted to it by the accord between the sides that "nobody should seek military superiority" and the confidence expressed by them that "approximate equality and parity are sufficient to insure defense." Bundeswehr Brigade General Christian Krause wrote in the newspaper VORWAERTS: "Serious experts in the West are united in their opinion that a state of military balance exists between the two groupings."

Acknowledgement of realities is a step in a new direction, in this case toward military detente. It is with good reason that prominent observers in Bonn link the success of the Soviet-West German summit dialog with the new opportunities which have appeared at the negotiating table in Vienna, where the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries are discussing the problems of reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Bonn parliamentarian Alfons Pawelczyk, charman of the Bundestag subcommittee on disarmament, told the newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU that "today even the skeptics are convinced of the serious approach of the socialist community at the Vienna talks."

A. Pawelczyk is known as a politician in no way prone to foolish optimism. It is worth listening to him when he suggests that the Soviet proposals submitted at Vienna are constructive but will only be useful if an equally constructive response is forthcoming from the West. However, everything could be wrecked if "some strong state" only "disarms" in favor of its weaker partners. "Some strong state"? Particular shrewdness is not necessary to realize who he has in mind. Judging from the last NATO Council session in Washington it is precisely the United States which is pressing for fresh allocations for military requirements.

This position of Washington's is failing to arouse any enthusiasm among many of its partners. This is also the case on the banks of the Rhine. The newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE grumbles about Washington: "It often speaks in a cold war tone of voice." Another newspaper, SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, went further and called Washington "an unrealiable partner in detente." Noting that "the motives of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the banks of the Rhine...were closely connected with the problem of reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe," the newspaper finally drew the conclusion that West Europeans in general "must stand further back from the anti-Soviet polemic" which has begun to appear on the other side of the ocean.

It is not very often that bourgeois commentators publically say what is in their minds. In private conversation they are somewhat more frank, nor is it so difficult to guess the pattern of their present thinking--it is alarming thoughts on the future course of world events, which could be fateful if Washington does not show good sense or swing the helm away from a course of militarism and adventures. West European politicians are increasingly gnawed by a worm of doubt in respect of the so-called "American right" to the role of indisputable leader of the Atlantic alliance. There was a time when it was difficult to resist American tutelage--there was not enough strength. President Truman and Secretary of State Marshall back in the early postwar years advanced the idea of "Washington's leadership of the rest of the world," based on the rest of the world's weaknesses.

And today? Not only is the world as a whole different, but relations among capitals on the two sides of the Atlantic have also changed. In recent years the West European partners of the United States have had every reason to feel more independent than before. It is not only their stronger economic position which has had an effect. The good fruits of the realistic policy which led to the development of relations with the Soviet Union, the signing of treaties between Bonn and socialist countries, the convening of the all-European conference at Helsinki and L.I. Brezhnev's visit to West European capitals have also had an effect.

West Europeans who have recognized the vital force of detente are reluctant to accept the invitations to its funeral which Washington persists in sending them. On the contrary, they are hastening at full speed to make wider use of its tremendous potential. They believe that it will come through the bad weather; the wind of history is blowing into the sails of detente.

ARKHIPOV, KIRILLIN ATTEND FRENCH ENVOY'S RECEPTION

LD141725Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1304 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Bruno de Leusse, the French ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a reception today to mark Bastille Day, the national holiday. The reception was attended by Pavel Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the Presidium of USSR Supreme Soviet; Ivan Arkhipov and Vladimir Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON BASQUE EVENTS; CALL FOR AUTONOMY

LD141801Y Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2200 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The situation in Pamplona has now to some extent returned to normal, but the tragic events that occurred in the city continue to (?occupy) the attention of Spanish public opinion and political parties, our observer Yuriy Konstantinov writes. The Spanish Socialist Workers Party has condemned the weakness of the Navarra municipal authorities and their inability to control the situation in the province. The Chamber of Deputies has approved a resolution calling on the government to furnish parliament members with a full report on the tragic events in Pamplona. The resolution says that those responsible for the disturbances and for creating tension in Pamplona (?come from) this city. [passage indistinct] the potentially explosive situation in the Basque country and Navarra. Indeed, when will it finally be possible to put an end to the organized violence and the bloodshed in this troubled region and thus, in Professor Tierno Galvan's words, eradicate the cancerous tumor in the national (?body)?

Many misfortunes have been caused (?to the Basque) and victims claimed by the undeclared war which the extremists have been waging for several years now. The paper PUEBLO has stressed that their actions strengthen the positions of the rightwing circles that declare themselves in favor of a return to the Francoist order of things. The ultrarightist elements provoke the use of and themselves use arms. According to the paper Ya. (Guerman Rodriguez), aged 23 who [word indistinct] on 8 July in Pamplona, was assassinated by members of the so-called anticommunist apostolic alliance, which has declared war on all leftwingers.

The Spanish Council of Ministers has issued a decree on measures for combating terrorism. Public opinion and the main political parties support the government's efforts to halt the terrorists' activities. At the same time they called on the authorities to show initiative and begin constructive talks with the political parties of Euzkadi aimed at attaining a peaceful solution to the complex political problems, first and foremost, the granting of permanent autonomy. This statute is aimed at guaranteeing democratic order and respect for the rights and national aspirations of the Basque people.

EEC ACCUSED OF VIOLATING HUMAN RIGHTS, FREEDOMS

LD152331Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1848 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

["'Spirit of McCarthyism' in EEC"--TASS headline]

[Text] Luxembourg--The EEC continues to violate human rights and freedoms, ignoring the provisions of the final act of the general European conference in Helsinki.

The general trade union of staffs of EEC organizations and of the European Parliament has issued a communique here which reports that phone-tapping is carried on in the European Parliament building in Luxembourg. International officials are subjected to surveillance under the pretext of 'security,' the document states. The union sharply condemns this practice as 'a serious encroachment of human rights and freedoms.'

It will be remembered that the leaders of the commission of European Communities recently admitted under public pressure that dossiers are kept on 'potentially unreliable' members of the EEC apparatus. According to the Belgian democratic press, all Commission employees are required to fill in "political questionnaires," the purpose of which is to identify people of progressive views and those sympathizing with leftwing forces.

The scandal over phone-tapping is one more proof of the "witch-hunt" being conducted in the EEC.

BREZHNEV SENDS MESSAGE TO CANADA ON NATIONAL DAY

LD142036Y Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 14, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev addressed to Jules Leger, governor general of Canada, a telegram expressing on behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and on his personal behalf friendly congratulations to the Canadian people on the occasion of that country's national holiday.

I wish to express confidence, the telegram says, that the mutually beneficial stable relations of business cooperation between the USSR and Canada will be further developed in the interests of both countries and international peace.

In his reply telegram, Jules Leger extended gratitude for the congratulations and warm wishes, and on his side expressed confidence that the good relations between Canada and the Soviet Union will further develop in the conditions of peace, for the mutual benefit of both countries and peoples.

AS-SADAT WANTS AGREEMENT WITH ISRAEL 'AT ANY COST'

LD142346Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Egyptian War Minister General al-Jamasi and Israeli Defense Minister Weizman had a meeting in Salzburg. The meeting did not arouse much interest because it was short, formal and merely a prelude to the talks Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat had with the Israeli minister, which lasted several hours. According to news agencies, issues were raised at this secret meeting concerning the current Middle East situation and prospects for the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks, which will start in London on 18 July under the auspices of the United States.

Observers view Anwar as-Sadat's meetings and talks with Israeli opposition leader Shim'on Peres and Ezer Weizman and the exchanges with members of the Knesset and his statement to YED'IOT AHARONOT and similar activity as clear evidence that in London he will try to reach an agreement with Tel Aviv at any cost. And in light of all this, a question springs to mind: On what basis does the Egyptian president intend to reach such an agreement?

It is known that the Cairo program for the London talks actually rules out the need to solve the main issue of the Middle East crisis, that is, the Palestinian issue. The program excludes the PLO, the recognized representative of the Palestinian people, from taking part in solving the Middle East issue. The program also does not bring up the question of complete Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory occupied in 1967. It is also logical to raise the following question: What is it that Israel does not like in this program? Despite all this, Israel rejected it.

Menahem Begin demanded recognition of Israel's right to rule in Hebron, Bethlehem, the Gaza sector, east Jerusalem and other territory. These were tough demands, but Tel Aviv realized that Anwar as-Sadat is ready to accept any conditions for surrender, providing the London talks do not fail; this is because it is not particularly the prospects for an agreement that are of concern but his general policy, which is being strongly criticized in Egypt and other Arab countries. This gives Tel Aviv a new winning card and new pretext to harden its demands on the Arab countries, particularly the demand for Egypt's surrender. However, such a surrender would not bring peace to the Middle East: on the contrary it would make the issue much worse.

And particularly for this reason Kurt Waldheim, the UN secretary general, at a press conference on the eve of the London meeting, said once again that he has doubts about the tripartite meeting in London and thinks the United Nations will insist that the talks should be restarted within the framework of the Geneva Middle East peace conference.

PLO PAPER CRITICIZES NEW EGYPTIAN PROPOSALS

LD170748Y Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, July 17, TASS--The new proposals put forward by Egypt on the eve of the fresh round of separate talks with Israel are aimed at liquidating the Palestinian people together with its hopes and aspirations, writes the newspaper FALESTIN ATH-THAWRAH, a publication of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its commentary. The newspaper notes that As-Sadat's new plan constitutes official renunciation of the resolutions adopted at the Arab summit in Rabat in 1974, which recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the of the Arab people of Palestine. As-Sadat's plan, the newspaper stresses, is connected with the Zionist-U.S. strategy for turning the Arab nation of Palestine into Israel's satellite.

EGYPTIAN PAPER CONDEMNS DEPUTY'S OUSTER FROM ASSEMBLY

LD150810Y Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, July 14, TASS--The newspaper AL-AHALI, a publication of the National-Progressive (left) Party of Egypt, has strongly condemned the decision recently taken by the A.R.E. People's Assembly to strip member of the Egyptian parliament Abu al-Azza al-Hariri of his mandate of deputy.

It is for several years now, the newspaper writes, that Al-Hariri, a prominent campaigner for the cause of the working people, has been victimised. He was repeatedly arrested and put behind the bars groundlessly, and several attempts were made on his life.

The arrest of Deputy al-Hariri in May this year, AL-AHALI goes on to say, was in conflict with the law providing for the immunity of deputies. The pretext for this action was Al-Hariri's participation in a peaceful demonstration. As became clear from testimony by witnesses, including security men themselves, the arrest had been preplanned by the police.

The National Progressive Party of Egypt, AL-AHALI stresses, considers these actions unlawful and unconstitutional. It demands a judicial investigation into the actions of the authorities.

MORE MATERIAL ON DEVELOPMENTS IN YEMENI SITUATION

Call for Peace Negotiations

LD151526Y Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Aden, July 15, TASS--The Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has urged the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic to conduct negotiations on a peace settlement of relations between the two Yemeni states. The relations between them are known to have been strained as a result of the abortive coup d'etat in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, staged by forces of Arab reaction and imperialism.

A statement, published here, stresses the readiness of the leadership of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to start a dialogue with representatives of the Yemen Arab Republic at any level and in any place on the principles of renunciation of hostile propaganda and provocative activity aimed at fanning up a fratricidal war.

The Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has urged north Yemen to resume economic and trade exchange between the two countries, to restore ground, sea and air communications and take other constructive steps which meet the interests of the peoples of both countries. We have a high stake in eliminating the threat of war in our Yemeni motherland and call upon all countries and peoples to exert efforts in order to frustrate the designs of our enemies, to ensure stability and progress for the peoples, the statement points out.

According to a report of radio of Yemen Arab Republic, the foreign minister of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Majid al-Asnaj declined the call for a peace dialogue, that was made to the Government of north Yemen by the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Reports of USSR, Cuban Presence

LD141705Y Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Kuwait, July 14, TASS--Our relations with the Soviet Union are developing in a positive direction, since the Soviet Union is providing us assistance without any preconditions. It has given us assistance to defend our revolution, said 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, president of the Presidential Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

In an interview to the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS, head of the South Yemeni state resolutely denounced allegations to the effect that the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen had Soviet bases or Cuban troops on its territory. The Soviet Union, he went on to say, did not ask us for bases. It needs no bases because it has no economic or oil interests in this area.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad described as an "obvious lie" the reports of the foreign press about the presence of Cuban troops in Aden and the participation of aircraft piloted by Soviet fliers in the military activities which led to the deposing of Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali.

PDRY Council Meeting

LD152022Y Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Aden, July 15, TASS--A meeting of the Council of Ministers was held here under the chairmanship of the prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, to discuss the results of the inter-Arab contacts made by the leadership (?of) the PDRY in order to explain the recent events in the country in connection with an abortive coup attempt made by the forces of Arab reaction and imperialism.

After the meeting A.A. (?Muthana), secretary of the Council of Ministers, said that during these contacts the PDRY reaffirmed its position of principle in the field of home and foreign policy which rests on the rules of the United Political Organisation-the National Front and the country's constitution. He described as illegal the decision of the Arab League Council to "freeze" political and economic relations with the PDRY. By taking such a decision, A. (?Muthana) said, the league's council violated its charter which calls for stronger Arab unity and for the development of inter-Arab cooperation.

The collective leadership of our country, as represented by the United Political Organisation-the National Front, around which all our people are rallied, gave a strong rebuff to the recent reactionary coup which was led by Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, former chairman of the Presidential Council of the PDRY, writes the newspaper 14 OCTOBER. This unity of (?our people) and the failure of the coup have roused fear and hatred among the enemies of Democratic Yemen.

In this [word indistinct] now, the newspaper says, we are not to be taken by surprise by the hostile propaganda campaign which has been launched by imperialist and reactionary circles against the South Yemeni people and their progressive leadership. These circles, the newspaper says, will not be able to distract our people from the task of consolidating the republic's progressive gains.

PLO Delegation

LD161432Y Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 16 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Aden, July 16, TASS--The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen will make every effort for improving relations with the neighbour countries on the basis of peace. At the same time it will give a resolute rebuff to the intrigues of imperialism and reaction. The Democratic Yemen will further be fully on the side of the Arab people of Palestine in its efforts directed at returning the territories occupied by Israel and creating its own sovereign state, said Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. He received here a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization led by member of the leadership of the Fatah organization Hani Hassan.

Hani Hassan told newsmen that the aim of his visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is to examine measures for preventing war in the south of the Arabian Peninsula and frustrate aggressive plans against that country. He called on all the progressive Arab states for joint actions in support of Democratic Yemen and expressed confidence that the designs of imperialism against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen are doomed to failure.

Syrian CP Statement

LD161742Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 16 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A statement issued by the Syrian Communist Party in Damascus says that Saudi Arabia, the YAR and the Omani sultanate, who are prompted by U.S. imperialism, are putting blatant pressure on the PDRY and are preparing for an armed attack against the people of the PDRY.

The statement said that the reactionary oil-producing regimes in the gulf area are not happy with the PDRY's anti-imperialist stand and with the PDRY's denunciation of the treasonous policy of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. For this reason, these regimes have waged a strong campaign against the progressive regime in the PDRY and imposed on the Arab League Council a resolution on freezing diplomatic and political relations by some league member-states with the PDRY. The document also said that the progressive and patriotic forces of the Arab nation denounce the Arab League resolution and they demand its cancelation because this resolution contradicts the league's charter and is considered a gross interference in the domestic affairs of the PDRY. The statement also said that the PDRY is not alone in the struggle and that the progressive forces of the Arab nation and the friendly Soviet Union stand at its side.

Lebanese Communists' Cable

LD141338Y Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, July 14, TASS--The failure of the conspiracy of imperialism and reaction against Democratic Yemen is the defeat of enemies of the national liberation movement of Arab peoples, says a message from the Central Committee of the communist action organization of Lebanon, sent to General Secretary of the Central Committee of the United Political Organization the National Front Abd al-Fatah Isma'il.

When the calculations to undermine the south Yemeni revolution from inside and to emasculate its progressive content by a state coup d'etat have failed to materialize, the forces of imperialism and reaction started calling for a military crusade against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The progressive and patriotic forces of Lebanon and the whole of the Arab world denounce with indignation the recent decisions taken by the Arab League's Council, which are directed against Democratic Yemen, the message points out.

It is indicative that those who put their signatures to these decisions did not react at all to the capitulatory visit of Egyptian President as-Sadat to occupied Jerusalem, to the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and to actions of British and Iranian troops in Oman. These decisions of the Arab League's Council were dictated by the forces of imperialism and were taken under the pressure of petrodollars of the reactionary Arab regimes, the message stresses. The communist action organization of Lebanon expressed solidarity with the struggle of the people of Democratic Yemen against reactionary conspiracies, for formation of a vanguard party of a new type.

PDRY, PALESTINIAN OFFICIALS CITED ON ARAB STRUGGLE

LD150746Y Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 14, TASS--"The working people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen are fully resolved to defend their revolution, their achievements in the struggle against imperialism and reaction. Alongside with them in this struggle are the countries of socialism, the progressive forces of all the world," a TASS correspondent was told by Nagib Muhammad Ibrahim, member of the leadership of the Peace Committee of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The forces of international reaction, he said, are hatching one plot after another against the peoples of the Arab states. This is borne out specifically by the recent events in Democratic Yemen, where the danger of an armed aggression is imminent. The reactionary forces have secured the Arab League's decision to freeze the relations with the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. "This decision, Nagib Muhammad Ibrahim said, constitutes a gross interference in our affairs. Our people have the right to choose the democratic road of development and we are appealing for support to the forces of peace."

Abdullah Hauruni, general secretary of the Palestine committee of peace and solidarity, said that the forces of imperialism, reaction and Zionism have lately intensified their offensive against the Arab national-liberation movement as a whole, including the Palestine movement, and also against the Arab states that adhere to a principled stand vis-a-vis Israel. "Irrespective of what region of the world or what country we represent, it is necessary to recall that the situation in the Middle East constitutes not only a threat to the peoples of that region, but also a menace to world peace," Abdullah Hauruni said.

MEETING TO CELEBRATE FRIENDSHIP WITH IRAQ HELD IN MOSCOW

LD160845Y Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 14, TASS--A soire was held at the Friendship House here today on the occasion of Iraq's Republic Day and the opening of Soviet-Iraqi friendship days in the USSR. In his statement Soviet Minister Mikhail Prokofyev, president of the board of the Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Society, said that the Soviet people welcome the successes achieved by the Iraqi people during the years after the revolution.

The ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to the USSR Murtada Sa'id 'Abd al-Baqi stressed that the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq has made a great contribution to the expansion of friendly ties between the two countries. He said that industrial projects, built in Iraq with Soviet assistance, offer a good example of Iraqi-Soviet friendship and fruitful cooperation.

The meeting was addressed by Nadjih Muhammad Khalil, the leader of a delegation of the Union of Iraqi Societies for Friendship Among the Peoples and the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society.

SARKIS CALL FOR UNITY, SITUATION IN LEBANON REPORTED

LD1612007 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 16 Jul 78 LD

["Call for Unity"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, July 16, TASS--President Ilyas Sarkis of Lebanon has decided to remain in office. In a televised address to the nation he stressed that he remains in the office of the president on condition that all the sides in the conflict respect and obey the legitimate authorities. Noting that Lebanon is going through a dangerous crisis, President Sarkis warned that violence will jeopardize the security of the state as long as hundreds of thousands of people carry arms.

The president declared for the speediest reorganization of the army so that it be able to carry out the missions assigned to it. He confirmed that the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon, particularly the Syrian units included in it, should be regarded as lawful Lebanese troops which temporarily took the place of the Lebanese Army.

The two heads of state called upon the Lebanese people to unite around the legitimate authorities in order to overcome the present difficulties.

Tension has somewhat relaxed in Beirut. Relative calm, which is from time to time interrupted by shooting and explosions, has set in in recent days in the eastern residential neighbourhoods, which were a scene of fighting. The inter-Arab force is gradually turning over some of the positions taken by it in trouble spots of the capital to the Lebanese internal security forces, which are exercising traffic control and keeping an eye on public order.

Meanwhile, Tel Aviv is continuing its provocative activity in the south of that country. At dawn yesterday, six Israeli naval boats crossed into the territorial waters of Lebanon near An-Naqrah. Israeli boats also appeared along the coast from Zahrani to Adlun. Military aircraft made reconnaissance flights over Tyre, dropping flares.

CYPRUS PROBLEM ORIGINATED IN FOREIGN CONSPIRACIES

LD141308Y Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 14, TASS--The TASS commentator Sergey Dmitriyev writes: The international week of solidarity with Cyprus, which begins tomorrow, testifies to the serious concern of the world public over the fact that the Cyprus problem is still unresolved. The very fate of the Cypriot state is still in jeopardy. The imperialist forces are not giving up their attempts to dismember the island and to turn it into a military bridgehead in the eastern Mediterranean. The internal reaction is acting hand in hand with the external forces. These are, first of all, the clandestine formations which are counteracting the implementation of the non-alignment policy and trying to hold back the progressive transformations in the country.

The Cyprus problem was never a problem of contradictions between the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots. The origins of the Cyprus problem lie in the foreign conspiracy against Cyprus and in the constant foreign interference in its internal affairs. The NATO strategists do not give up their attempts to settle the Cyprus problem in the narrow, all-in-the-family NATO circle, by-passing the pertinent U.N. resolutions. The progressive world public, wishing to see a just settlement of the Cyprus problem, is of the view that a settlement can be achieved only through implementation of the pertinent U.N. decisions.

The Soviet Union is consistently striving for an end to the foreign interference in the internal affairs of Cyprus, for the withdrawal from the island of all foreign troops and dismantling of the military bases there. The Cypriots must be allowed to exercise their inalienable right, i.e. to decide themselves the questions of the internal structure of their state taking account of the interests of the entire Cypriot people, including both the Greek and the Turkish Cypriots. Further efforts are also required to restore the spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation between the two communities. The Soviet Union stands for a strict implementation of the U.N. decisions on Cyprus. In the opinion of the Soviet Union, a (?peaceful) settlement of the Cyprus problem would undoubtedly be facilitated by the convening of a representative international conference on Cyprus within the U.N. framework.

GREEK CP LEADER OPPOSES ATTEMPTS TO BRING GREECE INTO NATO

LD171110Y Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Athens, July 17, TASS--H. Florakis, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece, has come out against the attempts of definite U.S. and NATO circles to draw Greece into the military organization of the NATO aggressive bloc. Addressing a meeting of activists of the Athens party organization, he noted that the imperialist circles are demanding the creation of new bases, are obstructing the development of relations between Greece and the socialist countries. This must be countered, the general secretary of the Communist Party of Greece CC stressed, by a policy of cooperation among all the democratic forces of the country, directed at ensuring national independence, sovereignty and democracy.

SOMALI PRESIDENT LIES ABOUT SOVIET POLICY IN AFRICA, MIDEAST

LD141722Y Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 14, TASS--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Every schoolchild knows that it is impossible to isolate from the rest of the world a whole continent, to say nothing of a region covering almost a quarter of the earth's surface. But Somali President Siad Barre is trying to claim such a thing.

Speaking in an interview (?with the) French newspaper LE MONDE, he said that the Soviet Union's long-term aim allegedly consists in cutting off the West from the (?sources) of raw materials in Africa and in the Middle East. The lie has quite a definite aim: By their outcry about some "Soviet threat," the Western powers and those who are begging alms from it strive to divert the attention of world public from the intrigues of the old and new colonialists in the region and perpetuate their presence in Africa and in the Middle East as masters of the situation and bosses of wealth of other people.

The list of provocations engineered by the imperialist states in that region over the last few years is an indication of the West's intention to prevent by force the positive changes taking place in Africa. Among them is the aggression against Ethiopia, the attempts to stifle the liberation movements in Namibia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Zaire and Chad, the conspiracies against the Arab people of Palestine and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The peoples of Africa and the Arab east have to pay a dear price for economic enslavement by the Western powers. Many countries of the continent are dominated by monopolies of the United States, Britain and other Western powers. Now representatives of Peking have also appeared here offering arms to the most reactionary regimes. The debts of the developing countries by the loans of Western banks and monopolies have today reached 200,000 million dollars. As the American BUSINESS WEEK journal admitted, it is precisely in the developing African countries that the Western monopolies are today reaping their biggest profits.

This is the real state of things, and as far as the Soviet Union is concerned it has no other interests either in Africa or anywhere in the world but the sincere wish to develop friendly relations with all peoples along the principles of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, broad mutually beneficial cooperation.

It is precisely the Soviet Union, which put forward and is upholding the idea that the world is indivisible. But the imperialist and colonialist circles do not wish to put up with the facts that events in the world are developing not according to their plan. It goes against the grain with them when peoples embark on the path of socio-economic transformations, where there will be no place to exploitation and plunder.

The Soviet Union is in sympathy with these changes and comes out in support of the just struggle of the peoples of Africa and the Arab east. That is why the imperialists and their servitors are so shamelessly slandering the USSR.

SOMALIA, WITH U.S. BACKING, TRIES TO INCREASE TENSION IN HORN

LD142242Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Vsevolod Shishkovskiy commentary]

[Text] The Mogadiscio regime is trying to increase tension in the region of the Horn of Africa. As has already been reported, units of the regular Somali Army invaded Ethiopian territory and carried out a bandit-like raid on a railway train running from Addis Ababa to the Republic of Djibouti. The ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY points out in this connection that this is the second act of subversion on the railway, which began transporting traffic again about 2 weeks ago after a 1-year break caused by Somali armed aggression against Ethiopia. Our commentator,Vsevolod Shishkovskiy, says: [begin recording]

These and a number of other aggressive acts--responsibility for which rests completely with the Mogadiscio government--testify to the fact that Somali policy in the region of the Horn of Africa has not changed at all. The Somali leaders have not refrained from their claims on the Ethiopian Province of Ogaden and the northeastern region of Kenya. Moreover, the hostilities in the Ogaden have not ceased as troops of the regular units of the Somali Army, who have changed into the dress of the so-called "partisans," continue to carry out armed provocations on Ethiopian territory.

One cannot fail to draw attention to the fact that these aggressive acts have considerably intensified since various American delegations and army personnel visited Mogadiscio. Incidentally, a representative delegation of the U.S. State Department headed by Gordon Beyer, recently appointed head of the section for East Africa, is there now. One can judge what the talks in Mogadiscio are about from commentaries in the American press forecasting a new outbreak of hostilities in the Horn of Africa. One should add that Washington is applying no little effort to this end. Members of an American military mission, who are directly engaged in supplying large consignments of arms worth $15 million, have already arrived in Mogadiscio.

One is therefore talking about the direct encouragement of the expansionist plans of the Somali leaders, which fully accords with American imperialism's overall strategy on the Continent of Africa. This policy includes armed intervention in Zaire, the coup in the Comoros, the strengthening of bridgeheads in the Indian Ocean and provocations against progressive regimes. The attempts to again inflame the Somali-Ethiopian conflict is yet another confirmation of the criminal aspirations of Washington and its allies, who intend to continue to confront certain African states with others to undermine African unity and weaken the antiracist front. [end recording]

INDEPENDENT AFRICA CLOSING RANKS AGAINST NATO, PRC, PRETORIA

LD151720Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] According to reports from international news agencies, Peking is to supply Zaire with a new consignment of weapons and military equipment, including patrol boats. An agreement to this effect was reached during the visit to Kinshasa of a PRC military delegation headed by Chih Hao-tien, deputy chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army. Here are some notes from our observer:

Peking's decision to render extra military support to the antipopular regime in Zaire represents one more sortie by the Chinese leadership in independent Africa. It lends confirmation to the commonly recognized fact that China, along with NATO and the Republic of South Africa, is an active participant in whipping up tension on the continent. Clear evidence of this is provided by its support of the enemies of the People's Republic of Angola, aid to Somalia in its war against revolutionary Ethiopia, and finally her ganging up with the forces of international imperialism and reaction which carried out intervention in Zaire.

The events that have taken place in Africa are not to the taste of the Peking leaders who, out of chauvinistic, hegemonistic and mercenary considerations, would like to see the continent turned into an arena of serious international complications and conflicts. Along with imperialist circles Peking is attempting to draw the developing countries on to a path of confrontation with the socialist community.

However, the African peoples are becoming more and more convinced from their own political experience about who is their age-old enemy and who is their true friend. Faced with the continuing intrigues of international imperialism and of the Peking leadership which is joining up with it, independent Africa is closing ranks in its firm determination to continue the revolutionary movement forward to true freedom, independence and social progress for the peoples of the continent, with support from socialist countries.

STRATEGY OF NEOCOLONIALISM IN INDEPENDENT AFRICA EXAMINED

LD052212Y Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 5, TASS--"A strategy line aimed at imposing a system of new colonialism on independent Africa is becoming increasingly manifest in the policy of the leading imperialist states in the African Continent," said Professor Anatoliy Gromyko, director of the Institute of African Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, speaking in an interview with the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly.

He noted: "The specific feature at this juncture is that the governments of the USA, France, and other NATO states have openly declared to the world and above all to the Africans themselves that they do not intend to reckon with the independent road in the development of African states." "The point at issue is in the first place the intention to halt the advancement of the African states along the road of strengthening independence, to prevent a further undermining of capitalism's influence in the countries of Africa. In other words, however much the political figures of the United States and France may try to justify their interventionist line in Africa, one thing is clear--imperialism has launched a battle against independent Africa. It is not against the Soviet Union and Cuba, against the countries of socialism, as the Western propagandists are trying to assure the world, but precisely against the peoples of Africa".

"The attempts to recolonize Africa will inevitably lead to a sharp clash with peoples, the national democratic forces and progressive states of the continent, Anatoliy Gromyko went on to say. But when an attempt at perpetuating horrible backwardness is made under the pretext of protection of 'strategic interests' and the striving to end forced dependence on the multinational corporations of the USA, France, Britain, the FRG is explained by some 'communist conspiracy' [or] 'Moscow's intrigues', it means that the West does not want to face realities, and is substituting an objective analysis of realities with invented patterns."

"The truth is that in supporting the struggle of African peoples for national liberation, for social progress and economic independence, the Soviet Union does not seek any benefits, does not hunt concessions, does not want to establish political rule, does not want to obtain military bases. An explicit statement to this effect was made by the Soviet Government on June 23."

"We can now say with a great degree of reliability that those who launched the intervention in Zaire pursued several aims, Anatoliy Gromyko noted. In the first place, to halt the development of the liberation struggle in the continent, and if possible in other parts of the world. Secondly, to split the anti-imperialist unity of the African states and try to knock together in Africa the 'holy alliance' of reactionary forces. Thirdly, to halt the development of the process of detente."

Anatoliy Gromyko said in conclusion: "An analysis of the trends of development in Africa convince us that the capitalist West is unable to impede the process of deep-going social transformations there. They were and will be going on. Not far distant is the time when an end will be put to racialism in the south of Africa. It is hard to imagine that the African peoples will further put up with the extremely difficult position to which colonialism and neo-colonialism doomed them. The attempts at preserving Africa's socialism and economic backwardness under the pretext of preserving 'stability' in the continent are doomed to a failure."

OAU STRESSES NEED TO STRENGTHEN AFRICAN UNITY

LD141650Y Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Khartoum, July 14, TASS--The participants in the current session of the Ministerial Council of the Organization of African Unity have stressed the need of consolidating the united front of free Africa in order to give rebuff to the designs of the forces of imperialism and neocolonialism in the continent. They resolutely denounce the armed interference of Western powers into internal affairs of sovereign African states and turn down the NATO plans of forming the so-called "inter-African force."

In plans of Western countries, which seek to preserve a possibility to plunder with impunity the natural wealth of Africa, the "inter-African force" is assigned the role of a tool aimed at undermining African unity, said Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of the Congo Theophile Obenga. Western powers are trying to set African countries against each other, to destabilize the situation in the continent and to prevent the growth of the liberation movement of African peoples, he said.

As was reported at a press conference by Deputy General Secretary of the Organization of African Unity Peter Onu, the session unanimously approved of the draft resolution urging the OAU Defence Committee to draw up recommendations on questions of ensuring collective security of the countries, members of the organization. Such recommendations, the document points out, should be regarded in the light of the external threat to independence of Africa and the OAU's struggle for elimination of the last strongholds of racism and colonialism in the continent. The draft resolutions and other documents, drawn up at the session of the Ministerial Council, will be submitted for consideration of the assembly of heads of state and government of the OAU member-countries which is to open in Khartoum on July 18.

Neocolonial Maneuvers

LD151924Y Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] Khartoum, July 15, TASS--Representatives of many African countries strongly criticised neocolonial manoeuvres in the African Continent and gross interference by Western powers in the internal affairs of African states. One example of this was the recent armed intervention by the NATO countries in Zaire.

At the current session here of the Council of Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), representatives of a number of independent African countries denounced machinations by neocolonialists and the establishment by them of bases in Africa.

There was an extensive discussion of the problem of establishment of the so-called "pan-African force" which is being set up under pressure from the West and in circumvention of the OAU. A number of delegations at the session at Khartoum suggest that such troop formations should be established only within the framework of OAU and condemn attempts by imperialism to interfere in African affairs.

Peter Onu, deputy secretary general of the OAU, said at a press conference that the session prepared draft resolutions on the problems of southern Africa where oppressed peoples continue their fight for freedom from racist and colonial oppression.

The session issued recommendations for stepping up the work of the OAU commission on mediation, conciliation and arbitration so that African problems should be decided in the spirit of African brotherhood.

ANGOLA ACCUSES ZAIRE OF 1976-77 TERRITORIAL VIOLATIONS

LD151635Y Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, July 15, TASS--The information and security department of the People's Republic of Angola has published here a statement saying that after the proclamation of Angola's independence the Angolan frontiers were violated and other provocative acts infringing Angola's national sovereignty committed from the territory of Zaire. Thus, in the course of 1976-1977 Zaire ships repeatedly invaded the territorial waters of the PRA and illegally fished there. In a number of cases, the fishermen were arrested by the Angolan authorities.

The statement also calls attention to the fact that the anti-people groupings FNLA and FLEC are still based in the territory of Zaire and are given every support by the Zaire regime.

SOVIET UNION PROVIDES SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATIONAL AID TO INDIA

LD142223Y Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, July 14, TASS--M. Desai, India's prime minister speaking at the inauguration of the three-day conference of ministers of states and territories on the problems of national education, has called for a radical restructuring of the country's education.

The Indian Government has set the task of ensuring by 1983 a compulsory primary education for children aged 6 to 14, significantly broadening the network of primary schools in rural areas and giving more attention to eliminating illiteracy among adults.

In the years of independence, India has scored remarkable achievements in the development of its education. At present, in the country whose population is over 630 million people, there are over one hundred million students, about a hundred universities, 3,500 colleges and over 700,000 public schools.

Much, however, still remains to be done. According to the recent census (1971), the country had 280 million illiterate, illiteracy being especially high among the rural population. A total of eighty thousand villages had no schools whatsoever.

The Soviet Union is giving large assistance to India in the development of its education. The Indian Institute of Technology in Bombay (the state of Maharashtra), the largest in the country, was built with Soviet assistance. Soviet specialists are working in thirty research and education institutions of India. About one thousand Indian boys and girls are getting their education in various education institutions of the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA MARKS 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF SRI LANKA CP

LD030614Y Moscow TASS in English 0556 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 3, TASS--PRAVDA carries an article under the headline "In the Vanguard of the Working People" devoted to the 35th anniversary of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka. The SLCP, the newspaper writes, has gone through a big and difficult school of class battles, has accumulated rich experience of defending the vital interests of the working people under different conditions.

Staunchly upholding the country's national interests, the SLCP carries high aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism, the article stresses. "During the years of its existence, it has matured, strengthened and turned into an authoritative political force of the country. The party is consistently pursuing a policy meeting the interests of the working people, of the entire people of Sri Lanka."

Relations of friendship and all-round cooperation have taken shape between the Soviet and Sri Lanka peoples. "No small credit for it goes to the SLCP."

The communists of Sri Lanka, PRAVDA notes, were the first to put forward and then sincerely strive for the implementation of the ideas of unity of the country's left-wing and democratic forces in the struggle for the homeland's better future.

The newspaper writes: "Life has confirmed the correctness of the line of the Sri Lanka communists directed at achieving the unity of left-wing and democratic forces. And today, when a new balance of political forces has taken shape in the country, and the SLCP is an opposition to the United National Party, the communists of Sri Lanka believe as earlier that only such a unity can ensure for the Sri Lanka people a further advancement along the road of peace, democracy and social progress."

SOVIET, AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING GROUPS SIGN AGREEMENT

LD132105Y Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 13, TASS--An agreement on cooperation in the sphere of television and broadcasting was signed in Moscow today between the Soviet Committee for Television and Broadcasting and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. It provides for an exchange of television films and radio materials about the life of the peoples of the two countries, for mutual assistance in the filming of programmes on the most important events in the life of the USSR and Australia.

AUSTRALIAN MINISTRY AWARDED DIPLOMA FOR TRADE SERVICES TO USSR

LD141822Y Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 14, TASS--The Soviet Union and Australia have good prospects for cooperation in different spheres of industry and trade, it was stated by Yevgeniy Pitovranov, vice chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR, at the opening of Australia Day at the international "Inprodtorgmach-78" exhibition.

He presented honorary diplomas of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR to the Australian firms "Imail" and "Colbro." These firms are displaying equipment for the food industry, commercial and public catering establishments. An honorary diploma was awarded to the Australian Ministry of Commerce and Resources for promoting the development of trade relations between the two countries.

Trade turnover between the USSR and Australia is growing steadily. Moscow will be visited shortly by more than one hundred representatives of Australian firms, while Soviet specialists will have meetings in Australia with the business circles of that country. On view at the international exhibition of equipment for the food industry, commerce and public catering--"Inprodtorgmach 78"--is the production of 23 countries. Soviet specialists note the high quality of Australian machines for processing meat, Australian freezing installations and refrigerators.

Australian Minister's Comments

LD141824Y Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 14, TASS--The Australian parliamentary delegation led by Kevin Newman, minister for national development, which is now paying an official visit to the USSR, had a talk with the chairmen of the two houses of the Soviet parliament, as well as chairmen and members of their standing commissions. The guests were welcomed by the chairman of Soviet and [of] Nationalities, Vitaliy Ruben. The members of the delegation were familiarized with the structure and work of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, with provisions of the new Constitution of the USSR.

Sharing his impressions of the trip, Kevin Newman noted that the members of the delegation were amazed by the great achievements of the USSR, particularly in the sphere of housing construction, development of science and industry. "Everywhere we went we saw happy faces," the guest stressed. "We saw that the Soviet people were satisfied with their labour." He expressed the hope that the delegation's visit would promote better mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries. A luncheon was given in honor of the Australian delegation on behalf of the chairmen of the two houses of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Kuznetsov, Kirillin Receive Newman

LD142301Y Moscow TASS in English 2220 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 14, TASS--Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin today an Australian parliamentarian delegation led by Minister of National Development Kevin Eugene Newman. They are staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Questions of the further development of Soviet-Australian relations and some topical international problems of mutual interest were touched upon during the meeting.

Speaking of the disarmament problem, Vasiliy Kuznetsov stressed that parliaments can play an important positive part in its solution. They represent their peoples who long for a lasting peace. This applies in equal measure to all states in any area of the world.

Vladimir Kirillin, vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received Kevin Eugene Newman; they discussed the further development of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Australia.

The Australian delegates had meetings with the chairmen of the two chambers, chairmen and members of standing commissions of the two chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

They visited the Olympics-80 Organizing Committee where they learned about preparations for the forthcoming 22nd summer Olympic games.

A luncheon was given in honour of the delegation on behalf of the chairmen of the two chambers of the Soviet parliament.

Delegation Leaves USSR

LD151742Y Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 15, TASS--An Australian parliamentary delegation led by Kevin Eugene Newman, minister of national development, left the Soviet Union today after an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

IMELDA MARCOS ENDS USSR VISIT, SEEN OFF BY DEMICHEV

LD111251Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--Imelda R. Marcos, minister of ecology and settlements, governor of Greater Manila and honorary chairman of the Philippine-USSR Friendship Society, who was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Culture left Moscow on 8 July.

She was seen off at the airport by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister; and other officials.

L. Moreno-Salcedo, Philippines ambassador to the USSR, was also among the sendoff party.

PHAN HIEN: SRV PREPARED FOR NORMALIZATION TALKS WITH U.S.

OW151201Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] During his visit to Australia, SRV Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hien said at a press conference in Canberra that Vietnam is ready to discuss with the United States anywhere and at any time the normalization of U.S.-Vietnamese relations.

Comrade Phan Hien rejected allegations that Vietnam has agreed to continue talks on normalization of relations with the United States because Sino-Vietnamese relations have worsened. He said Vietnam is determined to maintain good relations with all countries.

TALKS STALEMATE CONTINUES, SRV CITES PRC TACTICS

LD151301Y Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, July 15, TASS--At the 14th meeting of representatives of the Consular Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Hanoi, held here, the Chinese side again made allegations that there are "suffering" Chinese emigrants in Vietnam, says a report of the Foreign Ministry of the SRV.

Turning down such defamation, a spokesman of the SRV emphasised that exactly China had mobilized its propaganda apparatus to stir up by all means blind nationalism of persons of the Chinese nationality residing in Vietnam. The Chinese authorities sent en masse through the frontier to the SRV "specialists on psychological brainwashing" for them to infiltrate into the midst of persons of Chinese nationality and to compel them for repatriation.

Such actions of the Chinese authorities are a gross violation of the laws of the SRV, and an insolent interference into internal affairs of Vietnam, says a report of the Foreign Ministry of the SRV. The Chinese side at the same time is protracting negotiations, giving no reply to the proposals advanced by the Vietnamese side, and refusing to discuss them.

PRC Renders Talks Fruitless

OW160014Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The slander campaign launched by Peking against Vietnam coupled with threats and provocative acts has become increasingly serious. World public opinion has clearly acknowledged that Peking's feverish campaign is not prompted by the Chinese leadership's desire to protect Chinese residents in Vietnam, none of whom have been harmed. It is no accident that the Chinese side has not adopted a correct attitude in the talks with Vietnam that China had proposed. It has even stalemated the talks on procedural matters concerning the Hoa people desiring to return to their homeland. The Peking representatives' stand has rendered the talks with the SRV Government representatives fruitless.

Obviously, Peking dispatch of ships to Vietnam is merely a propaganda ploy aimed at deceiving world public opinion and deliberately exacerbating Sino-Vietnamese relations. The situation in Indochina since Peking started its provocative campaign against the SRV has shown that this campaign was premeditated by the Chinese leadership to grossly interfere in Vietnam's internal affairs and force the sovereign SRV to comply with its wishes.

Refuting many of the SRV's initiatives aimed at resolving the problems connected with Sino-Vietnamese relations in a spirit of neighborliness, Peking has shown its hegemonic stand and big power chauvinism. The foreign press has compared the Chinese leadership's acts toward the SRV to those of the imperialists in the late 19th and early 20th centuries when they demanded entry to Chinese ports for their battleships.

Exerting economic pressure on Vietnam, the Chinese Government has terminated complete factory aid projects provided for in contracts and treaties. Chinese specialists have been recalled. Peking has also hindered the transporting across China of materials and equipment provided to Vietnam by other countries. The Chinese leadership has conducted many provocative acts along the Sino-Vietnamese borders and encouraged Hoa hooligans to carry out anti-Vietnam acts. Recently, Chinese military aircraft violated Vietnam's airspace. The SRV Foreign Ministry has issued a note assessing the Chinese leadership's acts in a principled manner. The note pointed out in particular that China intends to force Vietnam to give up its independent and sovereign line and its policy of genuine international solidarity.

Facts have shown that the Chinese authorities do not want to see the independent, reunified and free Vietnam peacefully carry out socialist construction and implement its policy of strengthening friendly relations with other ccuntries of the socialist community. Peking has not resigned itself to a sovereign SRV, an SRV that has not been absorbed into China's orbit and does not carry out China's policy--a policy aimed at undermining the solidarity and unity of the socialist community. Obviously, the Chinese leadership does not want to see the SRV's increasingly greater prestige in the international arena, its unchanged policy of developing neighborly relations with the Southeast Asian people, and its constructive initiatives aimed at consolidating peace and security in that region. The Chinese leadership views Socialist Vietnam's policy as a serious impediment to the implementation of its big power chauvinist plans in Southeast Asia. Peking is also using the Kampuchean militarist machine to oppose Vietnam. By supporting the Kampuchean soldiers, Peking is perpetrating barbarous crimes against the Vietnamese people. The press has often reported that the Kampuchean soldiers are equipped with Chinese weapons and commanded by Chinese military cadres and advisers.

After fighting in a war in which they heroically defeated imperialist aggression, the Vietnamese people are now confronted with Peking's crude and brazen pressure. The SRV Government's principled policy, which meets the major aspirations of the Vietnamese people as well as of the other Southeast Asian peoples, is enjoying broad support from the world's people.

The Soviet people unanimously support the SRV's efforts to build a socialist society, improve its people's living conditions, and defend its inviolable sovereignty. Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium said: We have stood by and will continue to stand by Vietnam. Our common undertaking, an undertaking that insures lasting peace, national independence and social progress, is in keeping with the major interests of billions of people throughout the world.

NGUYEN DUY TRINH'S KOMMUNIST ARTICIE VIEWS CAMBODIA TIES

ID141316Y Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 14, TASS--Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, deputy premier and minister for foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, expresses regret over the criminal activities of the Kampuchean leaders against Vietnam.

He came up with an article on the political course of Vietnam, published in the tenth issue of the KOMMUNIST, the journal of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

"Great friendship exists between the Vietnamese people and the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea. This friendship took shape in the common, almost century-long struggle against colonialism, and especially in the course of the common struggle against the aggression of the American imperialism and its puppets, for the attainment of national independence and emancipation of our countries", the author points out. "Deeply aware that this combat solidarity is crucial for the triumph of revolution in each of our countries, we have consistently spared no effort to strengthen our friendship with the fraternal neighboring countries, to strengthen confidence, to develop genuine long-term cooperation and mutual assistance on the basis of principles of full equality, respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each other, and mutual non-interference in the internal affairs."

"It is a matter of regret, continues Nguyen Duy Trinh, that the leaders in Phnom Penh, encroaching on our territory, have unleashed a border war against Vietnam, committed numerous barbarous crimes against the Vietnamese people, at the same time slandering Vietnam, accusing it of aggression against Kampuchea and trying to rouse animosities between the Kampuchean and the Vietnamese peoples. These criminal acts of the Kampuchean leaders undermine the traditional solidarity between the two peoples, running counter to the interests of the Kampuchean people and the aspirations of the Southeast Asian nations for peaceful construction, friendship and goodneighborly cooperation in the region. These acts only serve the unholy designs of imperialists and international reaction."

"The consistent policy of the Vietnamese Government and peoples is: to resolutely uphold the independence, freedom, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Kampuchea as well as of other countries, to firmly follow the line of strengthening the unity with the peoples of Kampuchea and to spare no effort to achieve an early settlement through negotiations of problems that are still outstanding in the relations between the two countries."

"Imperialists and those who have provoked the serious complications in Vietnamese-Kampuchean relations hope to hold back the construction of socialism in Vietnam, as well as to hamper the development of Vietnam's relations with the countries of Southeast Asia. But their designs are doomed to failure. Vietnam is one of the states of Southeast Asia and we are clearly aware of the special importance of this region for safeguarding security and socialist construction in our country. The Vietnamese people expresses its consistent solidarity with, and is actively supporting, the struggle waged by the peoples of Southeast Asia against imperialism and colonialism, for the conquest and preservation of their national independence. The great triumph of the Vietnamese people and the complete defeat of the USA have had a powerful stimulating effect in consolidating, in Southeast Asia, the tendencies towards independence, peace and neutrality. These tendencies are in accord with the aspirations and interests of the peoples of the region."

U.S., JAPAN INCREASE EFFORTS TO MILITARIZE ASIA

OW152226Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 8 Jul 78 OW

[Orlov commentary]

[Text] I would like to call your attention to two reports. The first is a Washington dispatch on a 5-year armed forces reinforcement plan in the Far East prepared by the United States that calls for the deployment to the Far East of the nuclear-powered submarine Trident, cruise missiles and the latest class of F-15 fighter-bombers. This plan by the Pentagon and the U.S. Defense Department has a direct bearing on Japan, because a major portion of it deals with strengthening the U.S. 7th Fleet, which is operating in the Pacific out of Japanese ports. The 7th Fleet's strength in both submarines and warships will be increased. A sizable number of the 109 warships that are now under construction for the U.S. Navy are scheduled to be deployed to the 7th Fleet. Among them is a nuclear-powered cruiser that carries the M-2 missile.

The second item, reported only a few days later, also proves that the Pentagon's plan has a direct bearing on Japan. U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mansfield met the mayor of Sasebo City, where a U.S. naval base is located, and formally asked him to permit the use of a shipyard in the city for the repair of the 7th Fleet warships. In making the request, Ambassador Mansfield talked as if the United States were giving a helping hand to a Sasebo shipbuilding company that is about to go bankrupt.

According to the plan revealed by the U.S. ambassador, 10 warships will be sent to the shipyard between July and September. The United States, which claims to be extending a helping hand, undoubtedly has a selfish goal. The United States does not care a bit about what happens to the Sasebo shipyard. What matters, however, is the fact that Washington is persistently trying to obtain the Japanese Government's permission to use Sasebo as the home port for U.S. carriers and nuclear-powered submarines, as is the case with Yokohama.

Incidentally, the Pentagon used the Sasebo shipyard during the Korean War and the U.S. war of aggression in Indochina. The U.S. forces in Japan are now developing a plan to turn Sasebo into a U.S. naval stronghold in the Far East. This was confirmed by Ambassador Mansfield's statement, made during his meeting with the Sasebo mayor, that a Sasebo base would be very important and of long-term use.

The Pentagon's objectives in this militarist ambition are clear. It wants to draw Japan into the U.S. military's dangerous strategy in this part of the world. Naturally, this prompts concern.

The U.S. plan is welcomed by Japanese monopolies that want to make large profits on the U.S. military orders. It is also supported by some influential circles in Japan who are willing to put Japan on the dangerous road of militarization. This is proven by some news reports on the details of the recent Washington talks between Japanese Defense Agency Director General Kanemaru and U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown.

According to YOMIURI SHIMBUN, the agenda at the Kanemaru-Brown talks included the so-called security of the Pacific. The Pentagon chief said that the United States cannot insure security in the Pacific by itself and, hence, he hoped that the Japanese Self Defense Forces will help in this effort. Kanemaru yielded to Washington's demand and agreed to include the sea routes linking Japan and Taiwan and the Bonin Islands and Guam in the Japanese naval force's area of operations.

As Japanese papers point out, this decision practically means that Japan is reviewing its military doctrine and planning to send its warships overseas. It is easy to imagine how worried Asian countries will be if and when Japanese warships appear in the Pacific sea routes.

Japan's action will undoubtedly result in increased military expenditures, which already exceed 2 trillion yen a year. The military buildup in the Pacific will only increase tension in the Far East and sow seeds of distrust among the countries in the region.

USTINOV GREETS MPR COUNTERPART ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD141351Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Army General Comrade B. Dorj, Mongolian minister of defense, Ulaanbaatar:

Esteemed comrade minister:

On the occasion of the 57th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution I send to you and to all Mongolian troops fraternal combat greetings and cordial congratulations on behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and on my own behalf.

Soviet troops, like all Soviet people, feel profound joy at the great achievements of the Mongolian working people in the building of socialism and in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 17th MPRP Congress. It is pleasant to realize that the inviolable fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples and the combat fellowship of their armed forces are developing and strengthening with each passing year.

On the occasion of the fraternal Mongolian people's national festival I wish you, comrade minister, and the entire personnel of the Mongolian People's Army great new successes in strengthening the defense capability of Socialist Mongolia.

With communist greetings; [Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.

USSR SUPREME COURT SENTENCES FILATOV 'TO BE SHOT'

LD141632Y Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 14, TASS--Pleading by the sides continued today in the criminal case of Filatov, an agent of a foreign intelligence service, tried by the Military Collegium of the USSR Supreme Court.

State prosecutor, Deputy Chief Military Prosecutor Major General of Justice V. Novikov noted in his speech that the trial of the traitor and spy Filatov not only exposes the crimes committed by the defendant personally, but also brings to light the criminal actions by the reactionary forces of the imperialist states--the real inspirers and organizers of aggressive strivings directed against peace and security of peoples, above all against the Soviet Union and its foreign policy, which is aimed at strengthening detente, peace and international cooperation.

The intelligence services of the imperialist states acting under the signboard of struggle for human rights thus are persistently trying to use with intelligence and other subversive aims some members of Soviet society, above all those who, because of their ideological instability and moral unscrupulousness, careerism, selfishness, cowardice and other negative qualities, may embark on the criminal path as a result of ideological brainwashing, bribery and blackmail. Filatov rates precisely among such persons.

Revealing the causes of Filatov's degradation, the state prosecutor stressed that his negative qualities developed under the influence of slanderous anti-Soviet broadcasts of foreign radio stations, to which he listened for a number of years. In his moral downfall Filatov sank so low as to sell out his family, friends and even homeland for the sake of his base aims.

Drawing on the testimony of the defendant, witnesses and numerous material evidence, the state prosecutor exposed in detail Filatov's concrete criminal activity and showed the damage inflicted to the Soviet state as a result of his treachery. Summing up his speech, he said that he considers Filatov's crime to be fully proved.

Then the floor was taken by the counsel for defence L. Popov. He recognized that the materials of the case and the trial proceedings give no ground to doubt any of the charges made against the defendant but at the same time he drew the attention of the court to the fact that Filatov had become a traitor of his homeland not because of ideological considerations. The foreign intelligence service planned and carried through a provocation against him, as a result of which Filatov committed an unseemly act. Exploiting this, representatives of an intelligence service blackmailed Filatov, who did not find enough strength and ideological conviction in himself to withstand its unscrupulous methods.

The counsel for defence made a plea to the court to take into account in deciding the measure of punishment Filatov's open-hearted repentance and his active cooperation in fully revealing the crime, as well as the fact that the main culprit of the crime is the foreign intelligence man, who instigated Filatov to treason and spying.

After deliberation by the court, the verdict was read out. The court recognized Filatov guilty of betraying his homeland in the form of espionage and committing acts of contraband, i.e. crimes envisaged in Point "A" of Article 64 and Article 78 of the criminal code of the Russian Federation.

Considering the special danger and gravity of the crimes committed by Filatov, as well as the considerable damage inflicted by his actions to the military might, the state security and territorial integrity of the USSR, the court sentenced A. Filatov to the exceptional measure of punishment--to be shot.

The sentence was met with approval by representatives of the public present in the courtroom.

TASS: LITHUANIAN COURT SENTENCES VIKTORAS PYATKUS

LD171206Y Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

["On the Path of Lies and Crime"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vilnius--Setting himself up in the role of fighter for human rights in Lithuania, 48-year old Viktoras Pyatkus is in reality an immoral [amoralnyy] personality and a criminal. This is said in a report entitled "On the Path of Lies and Crime" in the newspaper TIESA, which comes out in Vilnius, the capital of the republic.

Pyatkus, who a few days ago was sentenced by the Collegium for Criminal Cases of the Lithuanian Supreme Court to 10 years of deprivation of liberty and subsequent internal exile for 5 years, in the words of the paper "did not spend a single day of his conscious life in an honest way." In the postwar period when the Lithuanian people was healing the grievous wounds inflicted by the Hitlerite occupiers, Pyatkus prompted bands of Nazi minions hiding in the woods to terrorize the peaceful population. For this he had to answer before the law.

Having served his sentence he was given the chance to return to Soviet society, to occupy himself with useful work. However, Pyatkus again deviated onto a slippery path and again found himself on trial. Having returned from his stay in prison, he held a job at the Lithuanian Popular Art Society where he was in charge of its finances. In this capacity he did not forget about himself, pocketing considerable sums. Following a press article, the dishonest swindler was sacked.

Pyatkus found himself the position of a sexton in the Church of Saint Makaloyus in Vilnius. Having remained true to himself he started stealing from the God's temple, to misappropriate donations of the congregation. The thief-sexton led a dissipated life, organized revelries in restaurants; with juveniles at that. He involved them in crimes, depravity, drunkenness.

Pyatkus was active in yet another field--he spread the story that he was a champion of human rights, allegedly zealous for the undeviating implementation of the Helsinki accords. He composed and disseminated crude lampoons slandering the socialist system and the new constitutions of the USSR and Lithuania, which have been unanimously approved by the Lithuanian people, and urged people to engage in sabotage. Pyatkus neglected no method in his criminal activity. Thus, Karolis Garutskas, Father Superior of the parish of Cheykinyay in Ignalinskiy Rayon, showed the investigating organs that Pyatkus had put Garutskas' signature on certain lampoons. In actual fact, Garutskas did not sign them and did not give the necessary authorizations for this.

Having stripped the mask from the face of this criminal and slanderer, TIESA writes with indignation of the Hitlerite minions who have fled to the West, as well as the Western secret services, which, stopping at nothing, recruit accomplices in the criminal world and create for them the halos of champions of human rights.

CENTRAL PRESS COMMENT ON FILATOV, SHCHARANSKIY SENTENCES

LD142016Y Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow July 14, TASS--PRAVDA and other central newspapers carry an article on July 15, titled "According to Their Deserts," which says:

Two trials, the beginning of which was already reported in the Soviet press, were held in Moscow last week. The Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR examined the criminal case of A.N. Filatov, agent of a foreign intelligence service. The collegium for Criminal Cases of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation heard the case of A.B. Shcharanskiy who was charged with committing high treason in the form of espionage and with giving a foreign state assistance in hostile activities against the USSR and in conducting anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

Sentences on both cases were passed on Friday. The criminals--traitors to the homeland and spies--received punishments according to their deserts. Filatov was sentenced to be shot and Shcharanskiy to a 13-year prison term.

In the course of several days, high Soviet judicial instances [as received] studied, discussed and assessed scores of volumes of criminal cases and voluminous material evidence, conclusions by experts and heard testimonies by witnesses. All the data received during proceedings at both trials testified to one thing: Those sitting in the dock were not victims who were misled and not people who accidentally made a false step. The Soviet court was trying criminals who were well aware of what they were doing.

Filatov was recruited by a foreign intelligence service at a time when he was on an official mission abroad. He systematically collected and passed on to representatives of foreign states important information that constituted a state and military secret of the USSR. He also continued spying when he returned home. His masters supplied him with all the necessary espionage equipment, cyphers, special apparatus for collecting, keeping and transmitting secret information to an intelligence centre. All this was widely used by Filatov.

Filatov was well paid for his "services." He received big sums of money in foreign currency, tens of thousands of Soviet roubles and even gold coins.

When hearing Filatov's case the judges examined and studied not only his crimes but also the motives that made him commit them, and seriously analysed the way which led this man to committing the gravest of crimes, high treason. As the trial went on Filatov's portrait became increasingly clear--his inordinate selfconfidence, vanity, enviousness, love of money and moral uncleanliness.

The anatomy of any betrayal has as a rule many features in common. This truth was borne out by a comparison of ways which led to the two criminals to the dock. In the Shcharanskiy case it is the same inordinate conceit, the same vanity, the same desire to be in the limelight at any price and to get as much as possible.

At first this led him to an attempt to gain popularity among certain circles in the West which were glad to take any occasion for fanning up an anti-Soviet campaign.

Shcharanskiy and his associates--there were several of them--fabricated malicious lampoons in which they shamelessly and impudently slandered the Soviet Union and our social system. They were not ashamed to picture white as black, to give false addresses, sign slanderous statements, letters and appeals with the names of peoples who had not even seen these writings.

The anti-communists and opponents of detente, of whom there are no few in the West, gleefully took up Shcharanskiy's vicious inventions and widely used them in anti-Soviet and anti-communist propaganda. At the same time they tried to picture this liar and slandered as a "fighter for the rights of the oppressed Soviet people."

That was exactly what Shcharanskiy wanted. The matter is that he decided long ago to leave his homeland for the West. But who needs there a "green" specialist with an engineer's diploma when there are thousands and thousands of qualified engineers without jobs there. Shcharanskiy was not so silly as not to see this. The West needed a "public figure" and the traitor was trying hard to look such a figure before his foreign masters. The logic of betrayal threw this "public figure" and "champion of human rights" into the arms of special services, turned him into an ordinary spy. Shcharanskiy duplicated the road of any other traitor. The fate of a traitor cannot be a different one.

Shcharanskiy and one of the Western intelligence services quickly found each other and still more quickly found a common language. There were conspiratorial meetings, letters with instructions from abroad which were sent with the diplomatic mail of one of the embassies, and then came the rewards. As was established during the trial, Shcharanskiy regularly received money from abroad.

Shcharanskiy collected personally and through his accomplices secret data about the dislocation [as received] and departmental belongings of defense industry enterprises, about the character of the products manufactured by them, about scientific research into classified subjects, etc. To obtain this information, he interviewed a large number of people according to the questionnaires, which were sent to him from abroad. Those, who answered these questions, had no idea of course, of how all this information would be used.

Up to his arrest Shcharanskiy regularly passed on to the West the intelligence data he collected, while observing all precautionary and conspiratory measures. As seen from the materials of the trial Shcharanskiy regularly assisted an agent of one of the Western military intelligence services to arrange for conspiratory meetings with Soviet scientists and specialists, who knew all sorts of secret data. Shcharanskiy created conditions for confidential conversations, in the course of which the military intelligence agent wormed out classified information.

It follows from the materials of the case that Shcharanskiy's Western employers more than once described him as an "indispensable man." They are right in this. They will not find it easy to "replace" him with somebody else, as the earth is burning under the feet of traitors in our country.

On the days, when the court collegium examined Shcharanskiy's case, an anti-Soviet ballyhoo started in some Western countries. Anticommunists and opponents of detente used the trial of the exposed spy in order to sow animosity to the Soviet Union and discord among peoples and countries. They are hypocritically shedding tears over the destiny of the criminal, who was justly convicted by the Soviet court. But those who are shedding these tears, shall be reminded that by defending the spy, traitor and slanderer they are smearing themselves with the dirt, into which Shcharanskiy plunged up to his ears.

GLAZUNOV ATTACKS WEST OVER SHCHARANSKIY, GINZBURG TRIALS

LD141620Y Moscow International Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Viktor Glazunov commentary]

[Text] Perhaps not everyone is aware that the uproar around the Shcharanskiy and Ginzburg trials coincides with a campaign in the United States and other Western countries against easing tension. On taking a closer look it can be seen that the campaign has been sponsored by the military-industrial complex and their political advocates. These are the circles taking in huge profits from the arms race, so they try to prevent a stop being put to it. In the meantime, the relaxation of international tension has reached the point where an easing of tension in the military field is necessary. So in this area the opponents of relaxation have concentrated all their efforts, and to back up their positions they are resorting to all sorts of tricks.

First and foremost they are trying to undermine trust in the USSR. As Senator Frank Church said, they play games named "the Russians are coming," "the Russians are on the offensive." They are also inventing stories about a feverish growth of the Soviet military potential and are simply slandering Soviet reality. The trials of these persons who violated Soviet laws [words indistinct] made use of by the opponents of easing tension. The issue of human rights serves them as a coverup. They allege that since these rights are violated in the USSR, they cannot remain silent. One of these is Senator Henry Jackson. He says not a word about the vicious junta in Chile. Isn't it clear that for people like Jackson defense of human rights is merely an excuse, excuse to demand that Soviet-American relations should actually be frozen and that the SALT talks should be brought to a halt. In other words, Jackson and his like who have always been opponents to relaxation are now out to undermine it. As for the Soviet Union, it does not intend to join those who would like to bury relaxation--and here nothing can help: neither political blackmail nor attempts to influence the system that exists in this country.

The trials of Shcharanskiy and Ginzburg were not the trials of dissidents. Nor were they political trials in the strict sense of the word. Shcharanskiy and Ginzburg have violated Soviet laws and were tried with the observance of all norms of justice. Of course, we can understand the regret of those in the West who pin hopes on the erosion of Soviet society from within. This has been another blow for them. But what has it got to do with human rights?

Gratuianov Commentary

LD161201Y Moscow in German to Germany 2000 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Nikolay Gratuianov commentary: The Anti-Soviet Ballyhoo and Its Aims]

[Excerpts] Shcharanskiy and Ginzburg--Ginzburg and Shcharanskiy. These names now appear continuously in the mass media in the West. The reason is the court cases against these persons.

Why have these criminal matters merited such strenuous attention on the part of Western propagandists? Because they see here above all material for a new anti-Soviet ballyhoo. In bourgeois propaganda's interpretation, they criminals Shcharanskiy and Ginzburg are held up as fighters for freedom and almost as martyrs, leaders of the opposition against the socialist order. But in reality they represent no one and nothing. They exist exclusively because they are supported and financed by certain circles and organizations in the West, in particular by intelligence and espionage services--which was also confirmed during the legal proceedings.

Western propaganda's unfair methods can be explained by the efforts to blacken--at all costs--the socialist order. The attacks on socialism increase while in the capitalist world the blatant social and economic contradictions are becoming more serious, because capitalism is not capable of removing the effects of the crisis whose consequences have a negative effect on the situation of the broad masses.

Today a direct comparison of the actual situation in the West with the successes shown by the countries of real socialism is not favorable for imperialism. Such a comparison would make the socialist order even more attractive for the workers of Western countries. This is why inventions about the violation of human rights in the USSR, about the internal opposition in socialist states that is only a figment of the imagination of Western propagandists, are used.

Here the advocates of capitalism hypocritically shut their eyes to the real violation of human rights in their own countries. In our prison there are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of people whom I would describe as political prisoners: These words come from the U.S. permanent UN representative, Andrew Young. They basically represent the admission that political persecutions in America are everyday occurrences.

The organizers of the present anti-Soviet ballyhoo claim the right to interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union, to exert pressure on its judicial authorities and to undermine from within the foundations of socialism. However, they suggest that because of the legal proceedings against Shcharanskiy and Ginzburg difficulties could occur in relations between socialist and capitalist countries. But this is an attempt to make the propaganda campaign into state policy and to exert pressure on Western governments' foreign policy. This undermines the principles of peaceful coexistence that represent the basis upon which the relations between states of opposing social orders rest.

The anti-Soviet ballyhoo is provoked by these forces who do not find international detente acceptable, and who would like to move the world back to the era of cold war and confrontation in which lurk serious international consequences. Detente has, however, made too much significant progress for lies to be able to halt it.

DPA: SOVIET PHYSICIST POLIKANOV JOINS HELSINKI GROUP

LD151818Y Hamburg DPA in German 1730 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Prominent Soviet atomic physicist Sergey Mikhailovich Polikanov (51) has joined the Moscow "Helsinki Group," which monitors observance of the humanitarian decisions of the CSCE in the Soviet Union. He announced his membership in Moscow on Saturday to Western correspondents after several Soviet human rights activists were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

Polikanov is a corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. In 1967 he was awarded the Lenin Prize and was also decorated with the Order of Lenin.

LATE REPORT: CPSU POLITBURO MEMBER KULAKOV DIES

LD171630Y Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

["Announcement by the CPSU CC, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 17, TASS--The Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers announced with deep sorrow the sudden death today, at the age of 60, of Fedor Kulakov, noted figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, Politbureau member and secretary of the CPSU CC, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Hero of Socialist Labor.

METALWORKERS DAY CEREMONY HELD IN MOSCOW

LD142346Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A ceremonial meeting devoted to Metalworkers Day took place in Moscow today. In the presidium were Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; and front-ranking production workers and representatives of the public. Reports were delivered by Kazanets, Soviet minister of ferrous metallurgy, and Lomako, minister of nonferrous metallurgy. They reported that the collectives, having developed socialist competition for the successful implementation of the 5-year plan's tasks, are carrying out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

Kazanets on Metals Production

LD141457Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] Sunday is Metalworkers Day. Kazanets, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy, at the microphone: In the past 6 months, overplan production totaled more than 190,000 tons of pig iron; 565,000 tons of steel and over 500,000 tons of rolled strip and sheet. Compared with the same period last year, output of pig iron and steel is up 3.6 percent and rolled sheet and strip 3 percent. The increase was achieved by more efficient use of capacity and also by bringing new capacity into use. By the end of the year, pig iron output must be brought to 111 million tons to steel to 152 million tons, and finished strip and sheet to 106 million tons. No country in the world has yet achieved such figures.

DAGESTAN WELLHEAD FIRE EXTINGUISHED AFTER 15 DAYS

LD141425 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 9 July 1978 carries on page four a 1,200-word report by Ye. Popok, entitled "A Skirmish With Fire." Popok describes how a fire broke out on an unspecified date at one of the boreholes in the Tarki deposit to the south of Makhachkala, when either a spark or a flash of lightning ignited a mixture of oil and gas that had gushed from the wellhead during a drilling operation. It reportedly took a week to build up sufficient water--10,000 cubic meters--to provide a water "screen" that enabled workers to remove the melted 500-ton drilling rig from the wellhead before the actual process of extinguishing the fire could be carried out. Several setbacks occurred, including the decision to reignite the gusher when oil and gas condensate threatened to pollute the nearby city of Makhachkala. The fire was eventually extinguished after nearly 15 days and a blow-out preventer was fitted. Several of the firefighters were reportedly awarded medals for their heroism.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA REPORTS ON HARVESTING EQUIPMENT PREPARATION

LD141326Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The editorial office today received a report from the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the progress of preparations of harvesting equipment on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. A total of 87 percent of grain harvesting combines are now in good repair. This figure is better than last year.

Repairs of harvesting machinery have been completed in the Ukraine and Moldavia. Latvia and Lithuania are close to completing this work, although the harvest does not begin here for a while.

In the country as a whole about 90,000 grain harvesting combines are not yet ready to go into the fields. Readiness of drying equipment is very important for the safekeeping of harvested grain, but in Belorussia and Estonia, where the harvest usually takes place in rainy weather, the preparation of drying machines is proceeding slowly.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 14-16 JULY

LD150646 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 14 July reports that in Peschanokopskiy Rayon, Rostov Oblast, drivers delivered over 35,000 tons of grain to procurement points in 24 hours. The radio terms this a great feat and notes that 800 vehicles took part in the activity. The radio also reports that harvesting has begun in Kirovogradksaya Oblast and that grain harvesting is nearing completion in Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0800 GMT on 14 July reports that good grain yields are being obtained on Volgogradskaya Oblast. Farmers in Leninskiy Rayon believe the harvest will total 120,000 tons, three times the original plan. The target for Palassovskiy Rayon has been revised upward to 350,000 tons. In Alma-Atinskaya Oblast, according to the same broadcast, 160,000 hectares, 1/3 of the total area, has so far been harvested. There, according to the radio, yields of 16 quintals per hectare of barley and wheat are being obtained, which is good for the area.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 14 July reports that reaping and threshing of grain crops has begun in Uralskaya, Semipalatinskaya and Kzyl-Ordinskaya oblasts in Kazakhstan.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 14 July reports that up to 40,000 tons of grain are being harvested daily in Krymskaya Oblast. The radio also reports that the harvesting of grain on irrigated lands ended on 14 July in Tadzhikistan. The sowing of grain corn is now beginning. According to the radio, the digging of early potatoes has started in Brestskaya, Gomelsakaya and Minskaya oblasts. Over 7 million tons of these potatoes are expected. In Altayskiy Kray, 1 million tons of hay, forage and vitamin grass meal have been procured. This is 1/3 of the amount needed for the winter.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 GMT on 15 July reports that harvesting of eared crops has begun in central Tyan-Shan in Kirgizia, where fast ripening and highly productive strains of wheat and barley are grown.

At 0300 GMT the radio reports that more than 60,000 hectares of winter crops has been reaped in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast.

At 0500 GMT the radio reports that half of the Kazakh oblasts are harvesting. Aktyubinskaya Oblast has begun selective reaping. So far elevators have received 50 million puds of grain. In Checheno-Ingushetiya grain has been reaped on nearly half the total area sown. The average yield is more than 23 quintals per hectare of wheat and barley, which is a record.

At 1500 GMT the radio reports that more than 250,000 tons of grain have been sold to the state by the Kuban land cultivators to date. The grain is of excellent quality.

At 1900 GMT the radio reports that grain has been cut on 1 million hectares in Rostovskaya Oblast.

At 0000 GMT on 16 July the radio reports that harvesting of corn has begun in the Surkhan valley in Uzbekistan. This year the corn growers in the republic intend to produce 1 million tons of grain.

At 0500 GMT the radio reports that in Stavropolskiy Kray reaping is going on the 2d millionth hectare: On average, 25 quintals per hectare is being threshed. In Odesskaya Oblast 100,000 tons of grain has been delivered to procurement points. In Checheno-Ingushetiya winter barley harvesting has been completed, with a yield of about 30 quintals per hectare, 1.5 times over the plan. Reaping and threshing of winter wheat is now in progress.

AUCCTU PLENUM STUDIES ROLE IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

LD142352Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1212 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--"Trade unions now have no more important task than the implementation of the program outlined by the CPSU for a new upsurge in all branches of agricultural production," said Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions. He was speaking at a plenum of the council devoted to the results of the CPSU Central Committee July 1978 Plenum on the further development of agriculture. The speaker noted that Soviet people warmly approve the CPSU's agrarian policy and its social program aimed at steadily raising the living standards of every Soviet person.

The plenum's participants were attracted by the experience of Muscovites, Leningraders and workers of other industrial centers that have taken special control of fulfilling orders for agriculture by enterprises making tractors, combines and other agricultural equipment, chemical fertilizers and building materials. On the basis of this experience it was considered expedient to establish trade union checks to insure that all USSR enterprises fulfill qualitatively and on time orders for agriculture and that the integrated mechanization of the cultivation of all the most important agricultural crops should be completed in the current 5-year period, including mechanization of animal husbandry, land improvement and fodder production.

The plenum also considered it expedient to take under trade union control all the most important rural land improvement construction sites, especially in the Non-Chernozem Zone of Russia and in areas of Siberia and the Far East.

The plenum stipulated a number of measures to improve the system of social insurance and the establishment of strict control over the norms and rates for all types of agricultural work, the improvement of labor protection for machine operators and other trades. Heads of resorts and tourist organizations of the country are charged with allocating to rural workers the necessary number of permits for sanatoria, pensions, rest homes and tourist-convalescent bases.

"All of these measures," Aleksey Shibayev said, "are necessary to promote the successful implementation of the program that has been outlined to turn all branches of agriculture into a leading sector of the Soviet economy that steadily creates the conditions for further increasing the welfare of the working people."

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS PARTY AKTIV MEETING ON AGRICULTURE

LD142238Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A meeting of the party aktiv of the Ukrainian capital today discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum and the tasks of the Kiev party organizations stemming from the plenum's decisions and the report made there by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The report was delivered by Botvin, first secretary of the Kiev Gorkom.

Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukraine Communist Party, made a big speech at the meeting.

He noted, in particular, that a solid foundation for further development has been laid in the Ukraine's agriculture. In the past 7 years the annual average volume of agricultural production in the republic increased by 42 percent and the gross grain harvests increased 1.5 times. The republic's farms annually sell to the state 1 billion puds of grain. The strengthening of the economy is combined with important social changes in the countryside.

In conclusion, Comrade Shcherbitskiy called on the party organizations of Kiev and the entire republic to map out a specific program for implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum in order to define precisely the role of every collective and every person in the further development of the country's agriculture.

ROMANOV ATTENDS LENINGRADSKIY OBKOM PLENUM ON AGRICULTURE

LD141905Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] The results of the July 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks emanating from the decisions of the plenum and the report by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on the future development of agriculture in the USSR, were discussed today at a Leningradskaya Obkom plenum. A report was delivered by Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom. He stressed that the provisions and conclusions in the report by Comrade Brezhnev are of enormous theoretical and practical significance for the work of the party.

COSMONAUTS CONTINUING MISSION TASKS, EXPERIMENTS

LD141342Y Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Flight Control Centre, July 14, TASS--Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov have completed their fourth week of work aboard the orbital scientific research Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Progress-2 complex.

On July 13, the crew were unloading the Progress-2 spaceship. The bulk of the cargoes were carried to the station. The fuel tanks of the station are being prepared for refuelling at the same time. The July 14 working-day programme envisages comprehensive examination of the crew members with dosed physical loads on a veloergometer. The experiment is carried out to determine and prognose the condition and efficiency of the cosmonauts' cardio-vascular system. In the afternoon a number of other medical explorations and experiments are planned to be held.

According to the telemetric information and the crew's reports, the systems aboard the orbital complex are functioning normally. The temperature aboard the station is 20 degrees Centigrade, the pressure--780 millimetres of mercury column. The cosmonauts feel well.

Glass Melting Carried Out

LD141814Y Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 14, TASS--TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports from the Flight Control Centre: A new space chapter has been opened in the history of glass, one of the most wide-spread materials of the 20th century. Among the cargoes delivered to the orbital station Salyut-6 in the transport spaceship Progress-2 is a kiln, in which Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov carried out their first melting at the request of experts in optical glass.

According to the corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Yuriy Petrovskiy, the absence of the effect of the forces of gravity in the production of glass attracts experts because they hope to find a way to streamlining its microstructure and obtain an ideal outward form of optical elements, making further surface treatment unnecessary.

In the production of superpure glass in terrestrial conditions, the scientist said, great interferences emerge, as the melt touches upon the walls of the vessel. In outer space orbit there is a possibility to conduct the process of melting and solidification without a melting pot, as it were, in a state of suspension.

Scientists plan to resolve some of these problems in the course of the experiments, which were concluded on board the Salyut-6. Several ampules, which went through the first outer space glass making shop, were put by the cosmonauts into the compartments, where the scientific baggage of the expedition is stored.

The transport space ship Progress-2 is docked with the orbital station. The cosmonauts have completed the transfer of the first batch of the cargoes necessary for continuing the program of the scientific expedition, placed cine and photographic film, as well as sets of renewable equipment in the station.

The crew is to carry out biological, medical and technological experiments and conduct several series of photography of this country' ifferent areas. It is interesting to note that this time after the arrival of the transport ship, the crew of the space station did not have to devote the whole of their attention only to unloading. The tanker is to discharge fuel in the next few days. This is to be done without the crew's active participation.

On July 15, as the Flight Control Centre said, the cosmonauts will have a cleaning day in the cargo spaceship and the station. They will clear the "holds" and switch on the air purification filters.

USSR LAUNCHES ANOTHER MOLNIYA-1 COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE

LD150948Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0909 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Another Molniya-1 communications satellite was launched in the Soviet Union on 14 July. Its purpose is to facilitate the use of a long-distance telephone-telegraph radio communications system, and also the transmission of USSR central television programs to points in the Orbita network located in areas of the far north, Siberia, the Far East and Central Asia.

The satellite has been put into a highly elliptical orbit with an apogee of 40,660 kilometers in the northern hemisphere and a perigee of 650 kilometers in the southern hemisphere. The satellite's period of revolution is 12 hours 17 minutes and its orbital inclination 62.8 degrees.

Installed aboard the satellite, apart from apparatus for transmitting television programs and maintaining long-distance multichannel radio communications, is a command and measurement complex, as well as systems for orientation, orbital correction and power supply.

The apparatus aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

U.S. ASTRONAUTS INTERVIEWED ON SOYUZ-APOLLO ANNIVERSARY

LD142101Y Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 14, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksey Voronin reports:

The joint Soyuz-Apollo flight was of great importance for the exploration of outer space and Soviet-American cooperation in this sphere must be continued. This was stated in a TASS interview by Donald Slayton, member of the Apollo crew, in connection with the third anniversary of that historic event.

Donald Slayton, who now works in the NASA Piloted Spaceships Centre at Houston, Texas, expressed the hope that new Soviet-American space flights would become possible in the coming years. I myself would be pleased to meet my old friends--the Soviet cosmonauts--on the orbit, he said.

The American astronaut believes that cooperation during the flight of the Soyuz and Apollo spaceships should be extended to all the spheres of Soviet-American relations. As a matter of fact, he said, the earth is also a sort of a spaceship, streaking through outer space, and we are all its crew. The peoples must learn to live in peace, because friendship and comradeship, work for the sake of common interests, are the main, indispensable requisites for the continuation and successful development of life on the earth, of the progress of all mankind.

Washington, July 14, TASS--TASS correspondent Albert Bobikov reports:

The joint Soviet-American Soyuz-Apollo flight was of great importance from the technical point of view, too, your correspondent was told by Donald Zilstra, a spokesman of the National Aeronautical and Space Research Agency (NASA). The unified docking unit, developed and tested by specialists of the two countries, can be used practically on any space vehicle, including the "shuttle" spaceship which is being developed by the United States.

In the course of the preparation and holding of the joint flight, the NASA spokesman said, the scientists and specialists of both countries, the astronauts and cosmonauts have surmounted substantial technical, linguistic and other difficulties, have set an example of useful, mutually beneficial cooperation. The Soyuz-Apollo programme has shown to all the world what heights can be achieved by mutual understanding between our two countries, Zilstra said. The results of the flight have shown that the peoples of our countries, despite ideological differences between the two states, can cooperate successfully, he stressed.

Interviews With Stafford, Brand

LD151348Y Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, July 15 TASS--Successful implementation of the experimental Soyuz-Apollo project has largely benefited both countries and the whole of mankind. The flight has shown to the whole world that the USSR and the United States can successfully work together, a TASS correspondent has been told in an interview by Apollo spaceship Commander Thomas Stafford on the occasion of the third anniversary of the joint Soviet-American space flight. He expressed the hope that such joint projects would be carried out by the two countries in the future, using the experience accumulated during the outstanding Soviet-American experiment.

The joint Soviet-American Soyuz-Apollo space flight has been exceedingly successful, and it cannot but be remembered with the feeling of profound satisfaction, said Vance Brand, member of the crew of the American spaceship. It has been the first step in space cooperation between the two countries and it demonstrated the need and mutual benefit of such joint efforts.

Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States in all other spheres is equally important, the cosmonaut went on to say. In the recent years it has become clear that such good-neighborly relations, peaceful coexistence and cooperation, sound peaceful competition between the two leading powers of the world is possible, and the hope is that this process will be successfully developing in the future.

Vance Brand highly appraised the recent successes of the Soviet cosmonautics. I should like to congratulate specially my old acquaintance, a stand-in in the Soyuz-Apollo expedition Alexander Ivanchenkov, who is now working aboard the orbital station.

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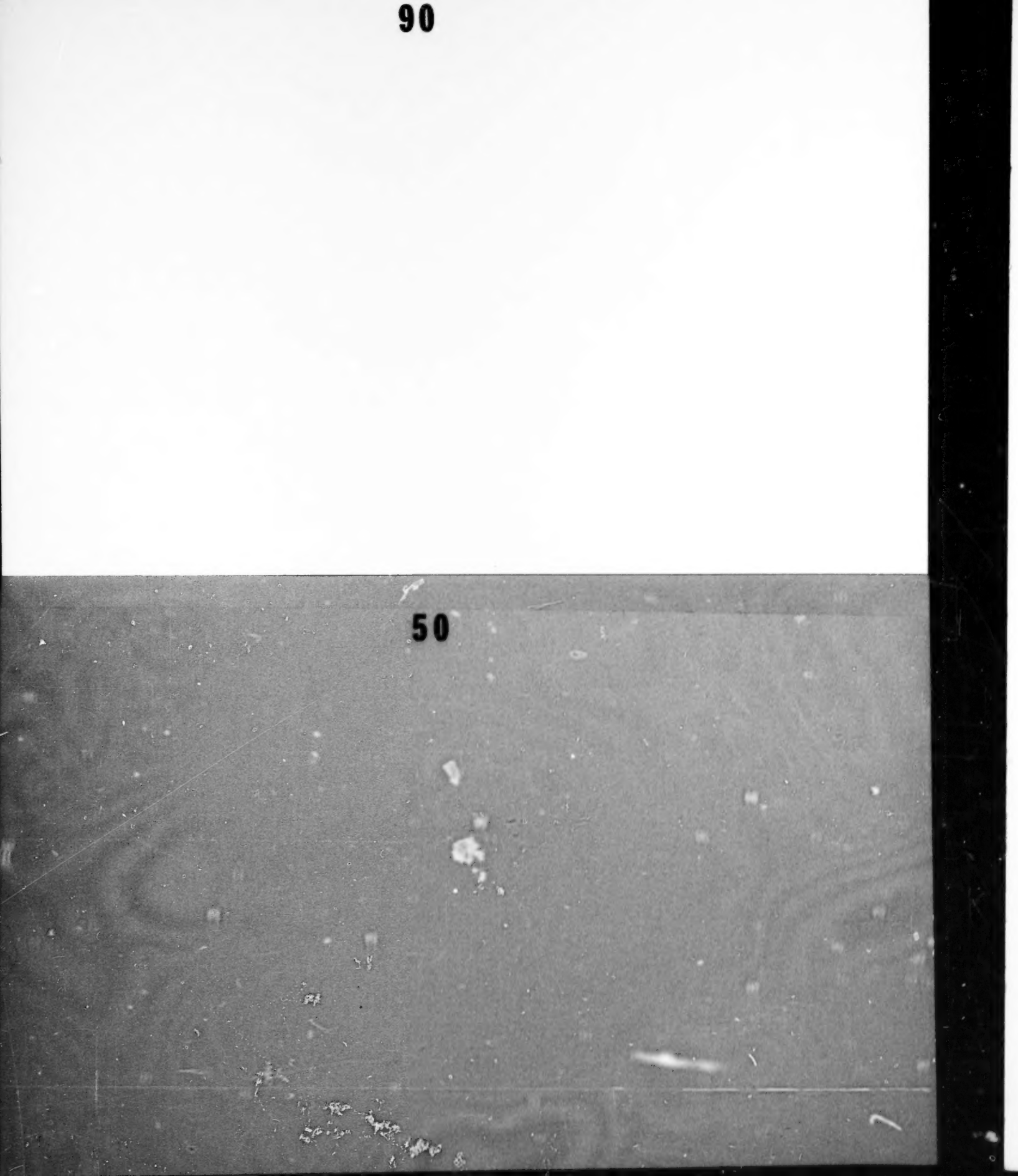
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